

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session (Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXI Contains No. 01 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 24, 1961/Agra-
hayana 3, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गुजरात में तेल निकालने के लिये विदेशी
कम्पनियों के साथ बातचीत

* 21. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों के क्या
नाम हैं जिनके साथ गुजरात के तेल क्षेत्रों
से अधिक तेल निकालने के लिए बातचीत
की जा रही है ;

(ख) ये कम्पनियाँ किन शर्तों पर तेल
निकालने के लिए सहमत हुई हैं ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर अनुमानतः
कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है और
इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की
आशा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No ne-
gotiations are being held with fore-
ign oil companies for oil exploration
in areas in Gujarat.
2388 LS—1

2

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : : माननीय
अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न था कि क्या गुजरात
के कुश्रों से अधिक तेल निकालेंगे लेकिन
मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है खोज के बारे में
जब कि खोज के सम्बन्ध में मेरा प्रश्न था
ही नहीं। अब आप बताइए, क्या किया
जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लगता है उन्होंने
आगे की बात पहले ही सोच ली और कल
का जवाब आज ही दे दिया।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): The question is:

"What are the names of the fore-
ign companies with whom negotia-
tions are being held for drilling of
more oil from the oil areas of Guja-
rat?"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बताइए।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : आप डिटेल्स
बतला दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Details of what?

SHRI P.C. SETHI: The hon. Mem-
ber is interested to know what is
being done in order to expedite the
recovery of oil from the sick oil
wells.

I would like to inform him that we
have recently concluded an agreement
with the Soviet Union whereby
about 120 wells will be repaired by
them and more oil will flow from
those wells.

With regard to the other Oil Wells,
there are about 364 sick wells. We

have been having negotiations and agreement is reached with Canada with regard to water injection and secondary-recovery methods.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न इसी बात के लिए था लेकिन किस तरह के मुद्दा दे दिया, मुझे पता नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रभो जिस मात्रा में तेल निकाला जा रहा है उससे अधिक मात्रा में तेल निकालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है? इस सम्बन्ध में कौन कौन सी कंपनियों से बातचीत हुई है और कौन कौन सी कंपनियों से बातचीत के लिए हम सहमत हुए हैं?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: With regard to secondary recovery methods we have entered into a contract with Messrs Nowasco Well Services Limited of Canada for the purchase of equipments as well as for services for well stimulation jobs in the western region of the ONGC. The value of the contract is about Rs. 5.8 crores which will be covered under the C.I.D.A. line of credit. They would also train some of our persons, about 64 man months, from the ONGC in the Canadian Oil Companies.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It has been reported in some journals that initially the Government had thrown open 32 blocks to the Foreign Oil Companies for oil exploration and that the response to this offer was disappointing.

Initially 67 companies had expressed interest in the matter. But later on some of them withdrew and only 24 companies were left in the field.

They were only interested in the Cauvery Basin and Bombay High. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of foreign companies that had initially shown interest in drilling in the oil areas of Gujarat and number of companies which later on withdrew their offer. What were the reasons for withdrawing their offer?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Originally, when these blocks were offered, 67 companies had applied for the pre-qualifying test out of which 35 were short-listed. Then, when the negotiations stage started, only 24 of them took interest. Most of them offered for one or two blocks only. The negotiations are at the final stage and we have to conclude agreement with one or two of them within, say, another 15 days.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: why did they withdraw?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The blocks which were offered to some of the companies were not of very great interest to them.

PROPOSAL FOR CONFERMENT OF RIGHT AND TITLE TO LAUDS ON DISPLACED PERSONS

*22. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the details of the steps taken so far by Government on the West Bengal Government's proposal for conferment of right and title to lands on displaced persons in Government-sponsored, and squatters' colonies in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):

Instructions were issued to the State Government on 17.5.1974 to confer right and title on displaced persons over lands in Government sponsored and approved squatters' colonies. The land in urban areas was to be given on lease-hold basis for a period of 99 years on a nominal ground-rent of Re. 1/- per one hundred sq. yards or a fraction thereof per annum. The draft lease deed sent by the State Government, which was received on 19-10-1981, is being examined, in consultation with them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, the original proposal of the State Government was to confer free types of

lease deed and in the case of rural colonies, that has been granted. Then the Government of India proposed that regarding the urban land, on freehold lease should be granted. Some negotiations went on in this regard. I would like to know whether there has been any understanding arrived at with the Government of West Bengal by the Government of India regarding the condition on the basis of which these leasehold deeds are to be granted, particularly in relation to the mortgageability and inheritability. It was one of their main demands. I want to know whether still there is any difference left in reaching an understanding or there has been full understanding. If an understanding is arrived at, I would like to know whether final clearance has been given by the Government of India to proceed on this. If the clearance has not been given, I would like to know by which time the final clearance is expected to be given.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): We received the proposals. In 1974, when we gave the permission to the West Bengal Government to give the deed, they had objection about the freehold, leasehold and 99 years lease. We had discussion with the present West Bengal Government and we received a lease-deed on 31-8-1981. After discussions they have now agreed on two important points. One is about the period that the lease-deed should continue, that is, 99 years. But about the right of mortgage and right of inheritance, they had raised a point. I have given clarification that as the word "lessee" has been defined in the lease-deed, there is no problem in inheritance or in mortgage. Now, the point under discussion is:—

(1) that they should have a right to get loan from the nationalist banks and other cooperative societies without prior permission of the Government. On this, at present there is dispute,

(2) compensation should be on two accounts. One is one resumption due

to breach of contract and the second is that when it be resumed when the lease is terminated.

On these points, we have some difference. We are discussing this and we have sent it to the Law Ministry. Very soon, it will be possible for us to come to an agreement after one round of discussions or otherwise in this case also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What about inheritability?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We have already made that clear. As it is, there is no problem in that. According to the lease deed, after death or otherwise, the inheritors will have the same rights. There is no difficulty; we have cleared that. This point is very clear in the lease deed also. The term lessee as defined in the indenture of lease deed sent by the State Government includes his or her heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assignees. Therefore, there is no problem with regard to that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I congratulate the hon. Minister for the very clear stand with regard to the refugees settlement in West Bengal. May I know, whether the Government stands on the same footing regarding the colonies and settlements given to the refugees through the Assam Government in Assam. I want a categorical answer.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: My categorical answer is 'Yes'.

MR. SPEAKER: That is brevity.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि केन्द्रीय शासन द्वारा ता० 17-5-1974 को राज्य शासन को हियायतें जारी कर दी गई थीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—17-5-1974 के बाद राज्य शासन ने अपनी प्रपोजरस भेजने में 7 साल लगा दिये, क्या केन्द्रीय शासन राज्य शासन को इस के लिए कोई विरोध भेजेगा? मध्य प्रदेश तथा दूसरी जगहों पर विस्थापितों को बसाने के लिए समुचित कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है, लेकिन

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार इस में बहुत लेट हो गई है, ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय शासन राज्य शासन के निरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करेगा ?

श्री भवकृष्ण झा यादव : 1974 में जब यह सँजा गया था, उस समय उन्होंने कुछ आपत्तियाँ प्रकट की थीं। उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस तरह से आपने देहाती क्षेत्रों में फ्री-होल्ड दिया है, उसी तरह से शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी फ्री-होल्ड दोजिए, वीज़-होल्ड मत दोजिए। यदि देना जरूरी हो तो 99 साल के बजाय, 999 साल के लिए दोजिए। हमने इस पर विचार किया और उनसे कहा कि हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनको फ्री-होल्ड न मिले, लेकिन यह इसलिए कर रहे हैं ताकि ज़मीनों की कीमतें जो बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उसकी देख कर विस्थापितों में यह लालच न पैदा हो जाय कि ज़मीन को बेच लो। इसलिए इन सब बातों पर विवाद चल रहा था अब उन्होंने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है कि यह उन के हक में है। इसलिए इतना समय इस बीच में लग गया, अतः उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Pending Issues relating to Postman, Class IV and ED Employees

*23. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) issues relating to Postmen, Class IV and ED employees pending in the Joint Consultative Machinery (Departmental Council) of the P&T Department; and

(b) reasons for non-settlement of these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b).

The Staff side has raised nine demands in the Departmental Council of the J.C.M. relating to Postmen and Class IV, namely, grant of excess work allowance to Postmen and others using cycle on duty, enhancement in the flat rate of overtime allowance for the Postmen performing duties of an absentee Postman, revision of standards for sanction of Postmen in beats having a number of multi-storeyed buildings, excess workload allowance to Postmen on Mondays and days following holidays, increase in the flat rate of Overtime Allowance to Packers performing outdoor duties and Runners on Postal holidays, improved quality of cloth for uniforms supplied to the Postmen and Group 'D' staff, supply of leather bags to Postmen, evolving standards for sanction of post of telegraphmen (outdoor) and demand for grant of pay scale of Rs. 210-270 to telegraphmen indoor/outdoor) in replacement of existing scale of Rs. 196-232/-. The extra Departmental Agents do not come under the purview of the scheme of Departmental Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery meant for Central Government employees. All the items raised by the staff side are under consideration in consultation with the Staff side.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

The hon. Minister, in his statement, has said that all the items raised by the staff side are under consideration in consultation with the staff side. He has, however, not stated any reasons for delay, and how long it will take to settle the matters. However, I am raising two specific questions. Why is the P&T Board reluctant to take a decision about the hourly rate of overtime allowance to Postmen during the working days for detention beyond the prescribed duty? The postmen are thus forced to perform unpaid overwork on several accounts.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, I would plead with the Hon. Member not to make this forum a forum for collective bargaining. The matter is pen-

ding before the Joint Consultative Machinery and the discussions were going on. Some of them will be considered and some of them will have to be negotiated. It will be absolutely difficult for me to make a comment on a matter which is under negotiation. All I have to say is that the matter is under negotiation.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Near about 45,000 Group D employees in Postal side are working without proper work norms and standards. The Staff standards for this group were finalised by the work Study Group, but the P&T (Finance) is not giving its clearance. How long will these staff Members have to work like bonded labourers?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question relates to the matter which is before the Joint Consultative Machinery. Sir, so long as the matter is under negotiation, I may not be compelled to make comment because it is against the principle of collective bargaining.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: In the answer it is said E.D. Agents do not come under the purview of the scheme of the Departmental Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. Nine demands are put forward by the Staff Associations concerned. My question is why and how these E.D. Agents are excluded from this? Is there any attempt on the part of the Government to include E.D. Agents also in these negotiations and discussions?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Joint consultative scheme is a scheme which is governing all departments. There are certain parameters as to who must come under the purview of the Joint Consultative Machinery. Only regular Government employees can come under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery. The Government had not conceded the position that E.D. employees are regular Government employees, although they have the status of civil employees. That is different. Therefore they do not come under that. That is why under the Joint Consultative Machinery they don't come and their

issues cannot come there. But it does not mean that their issues are not being discussed. Their Unions are recognised by the P&T and negotiations are underway with the respective unions on their demands.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: On the issues of Postmen and other employees of the P&T Department, the Hon. Minister has given the reply that it is under negotiations and as such nothing can be spoken over here. This is the reply. But due to the conditions obtaining in the P&T Department, we all, including the Members of Parliament, and perhaps the Minister himself sometimes, suffer. One of the reasons for the suffering of the people is the shortage of staff in this Department. So far as I know the Minister himself at the beginning of this Year had assured in the Press that measures are being taken to recruit sufficient number of staff so that this shortage would go. May I know what is the actual shortage in the Department as per the yardstick obtaining in the Department and what has happened to the assurance given by the Minister in this regard?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, this matter does not relate to the question. The question is with regard to the issues before the Joint Consultative Machinery.

This is not one of the matters before the Joint Consultative Machinery. Nevertheless, as he referred to the assurance given by me, I have pleasure to inform the House that at all places, recruitment has been completed with respect to all pending vacancies; and the present position is that the persons who have been recruited, in total, are in excess by about 7,000, taking the whole country. They are in the reserve pool. The total is 7,000, in addition to the vacancies which were available. Having recruited them, my promise has been fulfilled. (Interruptions) It is not a matter for speculation or checking up.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Such extra-departmental employees, as the hon. Minister has said, are not regular employees of the Government. But because their unions have always represented to the Government seeking redressal of their grievances, and because Government has also been considerate to many of their demands, may I know, in view of the work that the extra-departmental employees are doing, whether Government is now considering conferring any further benefit on extra-departmental employees?

SHRI C. M. SEPHEN: If I may say so, out of all the employees in P & T, the extra-departmental employees are the section which, after I assumed charge as the Minister, has got the biggest benefit, because quite a large amount has been given to it from year to year; and another addition also will be announced very shortly—within a few days.

LIFE SAVING DRUGS

*24. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a Statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scarcity of Life-Saving Drugs in the country;

(b) whether Government have prepared a list of Life-Saving Drugs; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the life saving drugs are available in Government hospitals in all the States;

(d) which life saving drugs are presently imported in India how much and which are manufactured in India;

(e) whether Government have taken steps to increase production of the life saving drugs manufactured in India and to import the life saving drugs in sufficient quantities; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of Government programme to keep sufficient stock of life saving drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Government have not prepared any list of life saving drugs. However, the following categories of drugs are generally considered to be of a life-saving nature:

1. Antibiotics
2. Anti T.B. Drugs
3. Anti-Malaria Drugs
4. Anti-Diabetic Drugs
5. Cardio Vascular Drugs
6. Anaesthetics
7. Anthelmintics
8. Anti-Filarials
9. Anti-Leptotics

The availability of life saving drugs in the hospitals in the States is primarily the concern of State Governments. However, availability of essential and life saving formulations in the market is monitored on a weekly basis, based on the reports received from the State Drugs Controllers and the Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. Shortages of specific brands of some essential and life-saving drugs have been reported from time to time from different places in the country and remedial measures have been taken immediately. In several of these cases, however, equivalent products are available. Manufacturers of the drugs reported in shortage as also those of equivalents are advised to rush supplies to the places from where shortages are reported. It can be said that

in general, there is no scarcity of life-saving drugs in the country.

(d) to (f). Such life-saving drugs as are canalised are imported through the canalising agency where ever there is a gap between the demand and the indigenous production. Some of the drugs presently being imported through the canalising agency are Ampicillin, Streptomycin Sulphate; Methyl Dopa, Dapsone, Piperazine Hexahydrate, Tetracycline Hcl. and Chloroquine Phosphate. Drugs falling within the category of life saving drugs which are imported by actual users include Procaine Hydrochloride, Chloroquine Sulphate, Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate, Frusemide etc.

Some the life saving drugs which are manufactured in India are as follows:

1. Chloramphenicol, 2. Erythromycin, 3. Dapsone, 4. Streptomycin, 5. Tetracycline, 6. Ampicillin, 7. PAS Sodium, 8. I.N.H., 9. Thiacectazone, 10. Chloroquin, 11. Amodiaquin, 12. Quinine, 13. Insulin, 14. Digoxin, 15. Procaine Hcl., 16. Piperazine and its salts, 17. D.E.C. Citrate.

For increasing the production of life saving drugs, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings are implementing expansion programmes.

(ii) Indian Sector Companies have been granted a large number of registrations (with the DGTD). A large number of licences and letters of intent have been issued to all sectors for bulk drugs and formulations during the last three years.

(iii) Approvals have been given to Public Sector Undertakings to set up joint venture formulation units in various States.

(iv) In cases where it is established that the companies which have been issued letters of intent/industrial licences for production of essential and life-saving drugs, have not implemented them, action is taken to cancel/revoke such approvals and the capacity thus released is being given to new applicants. Additional capacities within the frame work of the New Drug Policy are being granted.

(v) Installed capacity as on 4th September 1980 is being recognised subject to certain conditions.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

The hon. Minister has given a long-winding statement which does not make us any the wiser. Even after 34 years of freedom, we have still not achieved self-sufficiency in drugs, leave aside life-saving drugs. They have not even drawn up a list of life saving drugs. They have made similar statements in the past.

MR. SPEAKER: Are not all of them supposed to be life saving drugs?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Not all. We have seen this endemic cycle of shortages of drugs from year to year, from disease-season to disease-season. And, therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to explain factual things to this House. Our colleagues have also felt it. We have to send our man twice or thrice to the dispensary to get ordinary and regular drugs. Why is it that this endemic shortage continues? The reasons are, according to me, that the manufacturing programme of the drugs is faulty. We are not self-sufficient in the manufacture of our drugs. Multi-nationals are playing with distribution. Periodically, they will not distribute the required quantity, will create artificial shortages and get a lot of money from the black market. These life saving drugs are not available in major Government hospitals, leave aside district level hospitals. Some district hospitals have not received life saving drugs for a year or more. Even in big cities,

we find Government hospitals are short of these drugs, while these drugs are available in plenty in black market. What is the machinery set up by Government for the distribution of life saving drugs? What are your plans for the import of basic ingredients which go to make the live saving drugs? Why is this monitoring machinery set up by your department not working?

During every monsoon, we definitely find that there is this shortage. What are the reasons for the faulty distribution? Whenever there is a shortage, drugs are rushed from one place to another, creating shortage somewhere else. So, will the hon. Minister tell us what machinery has been set up for equitable and sufficient distribution of life saving drugs to all the Government hospitals in all the States? Just passing on the buck to the State Governments will not do, because the State Governments also put their indents but supplies are inadequate. Will the hon. Minister explain the reasons for this periodical shortages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The Government monitors the availability of essential and life-saving formulations and drugs every week. On the basis of the shortages reported from the State Drugs Controllers and the Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and also public complaints. There is also a cell and a designated officer in the Ministry, for this purpose, who looks after this. As far as life-saving drugs are concerned, it is true that a list of all the life-saving drugs has not been prepared, but the categories of life-saving drugs are known and they include: (1) Antibiotics; (2) Anti T.B. Drugs; (3) Anti Malaria Drugs; (4) Anti-Diabetic Drugs; (5) Cardio Vascular Drugs; (6) Anaesthetics; (7) Anthelmintics; (8) Anti-Filarials; (9) Anti-Leprotics. Now, with regard to this, I would like to point out that many letters of intent and licences have been given even to the public sector companies for the manufacture, of these important drugs;

it is not as if there is a shortage for all the drugs. For example, there has been an increase in production of Streptomycin; there has been an increase in production of Chloramphenicol Palmitate and powder; there has been an increase in production of Tetracycline; there has been an increase in production of Ampicillin, Erythromycin and Doxycycline. However, Gentamycin, for example, has decreased in production. Wherever there are shortages, imports are allowed and to that extent the shortages are made good by import, and whenever there is a particular shortage of a particular category, there are equivalent products available. If the hon. member is interested or the House is interested and if you permit, Sir, I could give the instances of the alternative medicines which are available.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

The hon. Minister has given a list of specific medicines where the production has increased. I have asked a specific question. What is the annual need for life-saving drugs in the country, how much are indigenously produced and how much is the import? As far as Adelphane is concerned, for is not available anywhere in the country. I know that an equivalent drug is available, but why has this happened? Is it due to generic name confusion caused in the drug and pharmaceutical market or is it due to failure of production policy?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: So far as this drug is concerned, this is mostly produced by Ciba Geigy; and the hon. member must be aware that there was a long strike in Ciba Geigy for so many days and it has recently come to an end. However, there is an equivalent product available which is known as Serpazino.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

What is the annual requirement of the life-saving drugs, what is their production and how much of them are being imported?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is a very long list and I will place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI E. BALANADAN: The hon. Minister has said that alternative medicines are being manufactured in order to meet the situation. 40 per cent of the important medicines supplied are banned in other countries because they are black-listed by them. What steps are being taken by the Government of India to ban the import of black-listed medicines of other countries?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As soon as we come to know of any medicine which is black-listed in other countries, we also take steps to see whether it should be imported into our country.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The supply of the life-saving drugs has been a problem. It had been discussed in the Parliament a number of times. The fact is that these foreign monopolists who are producing these drugs, are not submitting to the rules of the Government of India; they are FERA companies, they have not reduced their equity, they are creating a shortage and are increasing prices. Thirdly, they are producing in excess of their capacity without having any permission from the Government. In this situation, the Government has also submitted to them. The equity has not been reduced. They have increased their prices and have regularised their capacity. I would like to know why the Government cannot nationalise the companies of these foreign monopolists and keep them in their own hands. The public sector companies should produce the drugs so that the people are saved from this type of mechanism that results in shortage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Taking money from IMF and controlling the monopolists?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the equity is concerned, action has been taken and most of the companies have

reduced their equity. Only few companies are there who have represented their case to the Reserve Bank of India and the Reserve Bank is taking up with them the question of equity and I hope that this is going to yield results.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: What about nationalisation?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as nationalisation of the foreign drug companies is concerned, this question has been considered many a time and it was found that it would not be desirable to invest money in take over of the companies; rather we should try to exploit the industry.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : अक्षय महोदय, जो मंत्री महोदय द्वारा स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि no scarcity of life-saving drugs in the country.

और दूसरी तरफ लिखा हुआ है कि Government have not prepared any list of life-saving drugs.

तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ, इनका उत्तर अच्छा होता यदि यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से विचार विमर्श कर के उत्तर दिये होते, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि देश में तो जीवन रक्षक औषधियों की कमी नहीं है लेकिन नीर्थ और साइड एवेन्यू डिस्पेंसरीज में इन दवाओं की कमी है कि नहीं यह मंत्री जी बतायें ?

(Interruptions)

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जीसा मॅने प्रारम्भ में बताया कि ड्रग कंट्रोलर की तरफ से अगर सरकार को शिकायत आती है कि शोर्टेज है तो उसी समय उसको दुस्त करने की कार्यवाही की जाती है । और मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार साइड और नीर्थ एवेन्यू के अस्पतालों में कोई शोर्टेज की रिपोर्ट नहीं हुई है ।

श्रीमति कृष्णा साहू : आप यदि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से पूछ लेंगे तो अच्छा होता ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a very important question and this is a very relevant point. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when the Janata Government was there, the Chavda Committee was appointed to go comprehensively into this whole subject. Now, that report has been submitted to the Government. How many recommendations of Chavda Committee have been accepted by the Government and whether they are determined to implement all those suggestions made by the Chavda Committee on this? Whatever the hon. Minister says, life-saving drugs are not available to the common man. From that view point I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the recommendations of the Chavda Committee have been accepted by the Government and whether the hon. Minister will be prepared to place the Chavda Committee report on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is a specific question about shortage of drugs. If the hon. Member wants to know about the Chavda Committee recommendations, that can be a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come up.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a completely evasive reply. How many of the recommendations have been accepted and implemented? What are they? Let us know.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mukunda Mandal.

Augmentation of Rate of Coal Mining in Mejhia

*25, **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress so far efforts of Coal India Ltd. In augmented by Government to step up the enting the rate of mining of coal from Mejhia in support of a power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Kalidaspur mining project in Mejhia block is expected to be sanctioned shortly. The project envisages an investment of Rs. 23.89 crores and on completion is expected to yield 0.58 million tonnes of coal per annum. The initial production is expected from 1983-84 and the Project is likely to achieve targeted capacity on the 7th year i.e. in 1987-88.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: According to C.M.P.D.I. and G.S.I. the coal reserves of Boijora region and particular from Mejhia are come to nearly 200 million tonnes. Again, the quality of the coal in the Mejhia area is suitable for a thermal power project. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government propose to set up a thermal power plant at Mejhia in Bankura district.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: A proposal was received from the DVC which was backed by West Bengal Government for setting up a 600 and odd MW power house in this region. The coal reserves which have been identified and which are mineable at present for the next ten years show that the mine which has been sanctioned would give about or a little more than half a million tonne of coal per annum. Another mine would give about a million tonnes. It is not enough for a coal-fired thermal power station of 600 and odd MW capacity. But the main reason is that the coal that has been found is of a superior grade quality which is meant for industries and so forth. For the power sector, we need coal of an inferior grade. As we are short of superior grade coal, this cannot be used for that purpose. For the next 12 to 16 years, we can only mine the superior grade coal which is in the upper layers. Lower grade coal lies in the lower layers and so far the next 12 to 16 years we cannot use these mines for the power sector. That is the main reason.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I think the Minister is misinformed because...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you giving information or seeking information?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: coal from the Bankura area is not of a good quality; it is not of metallurgical quality. It is to be used for thermal power project. The report of the Geological Survey of India says:

"From the qualitative data of the coal in Mejhia area obtained in course of the regional investigation, it appears that this can be utilised for thermal power generation, other steam-raising purposes, brick-burning and for domestic uses. A sizeable reaserve of coal obtainable from this area may make this a potential source for power-coal for the Santaldih Thermal Power Plant located about 64 km to the west or any other plant that may be set up nearby. The coal of this area may partly cater to the needs of Durgapur-Raniganj-Asansol industrial belt if bulk transport of coal across the Damodar Riever can be arranged".

so, the argument advanced by the Minister is not true. In view of this, may I know whether the Cabinet Minister, Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri assured the pepole that this power plant will be set up at Mejhia? What is the reaction of the Ministry to the GSI report from which I have just quoted?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Cheif Minister of West Bengal met the Minister in July, 1981 and all these points were explained to him. Thereafter, the matter was not brought up again by West Bengal Government. So far as the question of utilisation of superior grade coal for the power sector is concerned, I have not said that this superior grade coal

cannot be used. Good quality coal can also be used for power but the point I was making was that superior grade coal is required for industry and we are short of superior grade coal inferior quality coal of 60 to 70 per cent is lying underneath and for the next 12 to 16 years, we can only mine superior grade coal which is at the higher level. Thereafter, inferior grade coal may come. I never said that superior grade coal cannot be used for power. What I said was, it should not be used for that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Geological Survey of India in its report has categorically stated that there is a high grade quality and sufficient quantity of coal in Mejhia which can be used for thermal power. You know, Sir, that the eastern region, particularly Bihar and West Bengal, is starving for power. The Minister Mr. Khan Chowdhury has categorically stated that a thermal power plant will be set up in Mejhia coalfields. He has also said that a thermal power plant of 600 mw would need sufficint quantity of coal. If enough coal is not available there, , what is the difficulty in getting up a thermal power plant of 200mw in Mejhia so that both Bengal and Bihar can get power from there? I also want to know whether other coalfields in Mejhia will also be commissioned.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have repeately stated in my earlier answers that this coal is not enough for 600 mw thermal power station which has been recommended by the DVC. It is not a proposal of West Bengal Government. They are only supporting the DVC proposal.

The superior grade coal is in the upper layer. It has to be mined first. It cannot be used for power plants because we are short of superior grade coal. Therefore, for the next 12 to 16 year, we cannot in-superior quality of coal. Thereafter inferior quality of coal can be mined which is in the lower layer. So, for

the next 12 to 16 years no power station can use this coal.

Regarding setting up a 200 mw power station, no such proposal has been submitted by either of the Governments. Therefore, this point has not been considered so far.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has met the Minister of Coal and Energy in July. He gave all the points in writing to the Government of West Bengal. Thereafter, they have not raised this issue because they have understood the problem.

If any alternative proposal is made, it will be examined.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: There is a confusion between the two hon. Members and the Minister. The GSI report has mentioned about regional proving. It means it is a preliminary investigation of a big chunk. It cannot give a detailed answer. May I know whether after the regional proving, the GSI or any other organisation dealing with coal exploration programme has taken up detailed study of the upper steam coal. If so, what is the percentage of ash in that coal? Is it thermal grade or metallurgical grade?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the Geological Survey of India is concerned, they have identified three isolated coal deposits. One is Kalikapur and Kalidaspur blocks covering 9 sq. km. They have estimated that ultimately there is a possibility of 47 million tonnes of coal reserves. The next is Ardhamgram block covering an area of 9.4 sq. km. It is under exploration yet. We have not finalized it. According to estimates, it is likely to be about 80 million tonnes. 30 per cent of the quantity of these two reserves are superior grade coal. They are on the upper layers, as I have already mentioned. One mine we have already sanctioned. It will produce half a million tonnes of coal. The second mine, which is likely to be develop-

ed, is on the ground. It is being planned for one million tonnes. This is the information from the Geological Survey of India.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister, would he please make clear what he means by "superior" or "inferior" when he refers to the terminology of the quality of coal?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: "Superior" means a quality which has "a high volatile content." It gives more energy. It is used in industries. A quality which is higher than that is used for steel plants.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: The technology of coal has got different terminology for classifying "superior" and "inferior" coal. Can the hon. Minister tell the House what is the exact quality of coal, which has been found at Kalidaspur and Ardhamgram, according to analysis?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this.

World Bank's Unwillingness to release funds for Super Thermal Power Projects

*27. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has expressed its unwillingness to release funds for the four Super Thermal Power Projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) its likely impact on the projects; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का जवाब तो ऐसा टकसाली है कि जैसे कोई समस्या ही नहीं है और सब सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों का निर्माण एकदम सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है। हम समझते हैं कि मंत्री जी के लिए सब कुछ सही होगा चाहे वह कागज पर ही सही हो लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति एकदम भिन्न है। सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों के लिए जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है वर्ल्ड बैंक ने 1500 मिलियन डालर की स्वीकृति दी थी। उसमें अभी तक केवल 340 मिलियन डालर ही उपलब्ध हो पाया है। यद्यपि सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हैं लेकिन बिजली की खरीदारी तो राज्यों के बिजली बोर्ड ही करेंगे। अतः उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिए। किन्तु राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों की जो हालत है वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। अतः मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक शुरू से ही जोर दे रहा है कि जब ये परियोजनाएं निर्मित हो जायें उस समय तक राज्यों के बिजली बोर्ड उन आधारों पर आर्थिक सुदृढ़ता प्राप्त कर लें जिसकी संस्तुति राजाध्यक्ष समिति ने की है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैंने मेरे जवाब में कह दिया कि हमारे पास कोई इंटीमेशन नहीं कि वर्ल्ड बैंक पैसा देने के लिए अनविलिंग है। जहां तक टर्म्स का सवाल है अभी तक निगोशिएशंस जारी हैं। जब तक निगोशिएशंस फाइनलाइज नहीं होते तब तक यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि उन्होंने क्या टर्म्स रखी हैं और हमने क्या माना है। जहां तक हमारी इन्फार्मेशन है उन्होंने अभी तक कोई निगेटिव बात नहीं की है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही जवाब अगर सही सादे ढंग से

पहले ही दे दिया जाता, ईवेसिव आन्सर देने का प्रयास न किया जाता तो मैं समझता हूं कि स्काई-लैब नहीं गिर जाता।

दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं, आपको मालूम ही होगा कि उत्तरी बिहार के उत्तरी कर्णपुरा क्षेत्र की खानों में देश के कोयले का करीब करीब 46 प्रतिशत भाग है और उसके आसपास कोई भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन नहीं है। . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Does this question arise out of the main question?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं पूछ रहा हूं आप देख लगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है यहां के कोल सीम सिंथराली के कोल सीम से कम ही ग्रावरबर्डेन्ड हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए कोई सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का निर्माण करने की बात उनके मन में है जिसके लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता की बात चलाई जा सके या चलाई गई हो?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : इस प्रश्न पर सोच-विचार हो रहा है लेकिन अभी तक कोई फाइनल डिसीजन नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, is it not a fact that the World Bank is committed to granting 1,590 million for the super thermal power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation? Is it also not a fact that the World Bank is now hesitating to grant the same? Is it because there is a change in the attitude of the United States towards our country and ultimately they are pressurising the IMF not to give aid to India?

Secondly, because the World Bank is hesitating, is it not a fact that the Government of India have approached the British Government for assis-

tance to one of the super power thermal projects? If so, what is the progress made and what are the details?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN WHAT ever the World Bank has promised has been given and so far as the question of World Bank hesitating is concerned, I have already answered the main question that we have no such information.

So far as the British Government is concerned, there is an offer by the British Government for a thousand MW power station and it is under examination.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, the setting up of super thermal power station at Kahalgaon has been attracting the attention of the Ministry for the last two years. You will also remember that Kahalgaon project is on the anvil, but unfortunately due to the delaying tactics of the Ministry, I allege that intentionally this Kahalgaon is being neglected. Under this circumstance will the Minister like to state to this House as per his assurance whether he has got the clearance for Kahalgaon thermal power station by the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, so far as Kahalgaon is concerned, the Central Electricity Authority has granted techno-economic clearance for State run, that is, 4x200MW, which is 800MW. The investment decision has yet to be taken, but it is wrong to say that Farakha has anything to do with Kahalgaon.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I want to know whether you have got clearance from the Bureau of Public Enterprises. I also want to know whether you have gone there i.e. before the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have said, it is under consideration.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: How long will it take?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It will take some time.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: 'Some time' means how much? Two years have already passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not 'Some time', Sir?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It has been intentionally delayed.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: We are happy that the construction of the four thermal plants in Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka is going on smoothly. But I am afraid, you have promised to transfer bulk loads to different States. You are aware that by AC transmission you cannot efficiently transfer the bulk loads. We are not yet competent to construct DC lines. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he has taken to acquire the technology for DC lines.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as transmission is concerned, we are satisfied that we will be able to transmit power to different States from the super thermal power stations, and so far as DC lines are concerned, they are under consideration.

PROPOSAL FOR EXPANSION OF HALDIA REFINERY

*28. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:**
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Haldia Refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated cost thereof; and

(c) expected time when the capacity of the Refinery would be raised and the number of persons who will get employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A proposal for expanding the refining capacity of Haldia Refinery from 2.5 MMTPA to 5.5 MMTPA at an estimated cost of Rs. 223 crores has been received from IOC and is being examined. The proposal contemplates completion of the expansion project in 60 months from the date of approval of the project and anticipates providing direct employment to 500 persons in addition to employment opportunities that will arise during the implementation of the project.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Minister in his reply has stated that

"The proposal contemplates completion of the expansion project in 60 months from the date of approval...."

When will the proposal of expansion be finally approved? When will expansion work begin? Will I.O.C. be entrusted with the expansion work or will it be given to some other agency?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Some points had to be clarified from I.O.C. This has been done. Pre-P.I.B. meeting has already taken place. Now we are in the process of finalisation. We are going to P.I.B. for the clearance of the project. As has been pointed out, as soon as it is cleared we shall commence the work.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What amount of Naphtha will be produced after expansion from 2.5 MMTPA to 5.5 MMTPA? When will

this expansion be completed? Will Naphtha reduced form Haldia be sent to Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation, Durgapur, to start NPK Plant which is lying idle for a very long time though several crores of rupees have already been spent?

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the Members to observe certain decorum. There is whispering all around. Nobody is paying attention to what is being said in the House. I do not think this is Parliament like. One should not distract from the proceedings of the House. If you have to have any private discussion, please go out and have discussion, this should not be in the House.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as production mix 5.5 MMTPA is concerned it will be L.P.G., 42,000 tonnes, S R Naphtha 3,87,000 tonnes, S.K. 9,00,600 tonnes, H.S.D. 3,31,000 tonnes, Furnace Oil 6,38,000 tonnes.

We are going to increase the production of bitumen which will go up by 2,50,000 tonnes and Lubes oil will be by 1,75,000 tonnes.

As far as the use of Naphtha is concerned it is difficult for me to say without notice as to how we shall be able to use Naphtha in the downward stream.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: What is the quantity which the Haldia Refinery Unit is now producing? Is it now producing beyond its capacity?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The present capacity of Haldia Refinery is 2.5 million tonnes. It is proposed to raise it to 5.5 million tonnes.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: What is the actual production now?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The actual production is quite satisfactory. I do not have the exact figures.

Negotiations with Foreign Oil Company for oil exploration in the Continental shelf

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*29. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are likely to be finalised soon with the foreign oil companies for taking up oil exploration in the Indian continental shelf;

(b) if so, how many blocks have been earmarked for foreign oil companies to take up oil exploration operations; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions of the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Negotiations in respect of one of the blocks have been completed and a final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

No block has been earmarked for any foreign oil company.

Award of any of the blocks offered depends on the receipt of an offer and other conditions being acceptable.

It would not be in public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to put one question. May I know whether in the blocks where the agreement is being entered into they are providing for the association of ONGC in the work of exploration by the foreign oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The blocks are being offered to foreign oil companies in order to initiate action on their part and the original expenses will be theirs. But the ONGC has reserved the right

to enter into the block when the situation is favourable for it

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Election Expenses for repolling

*26. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to raise the ceiling on the election expenses that a Lok Sabha or Assembly candidate can incur if a repoll is ordered by the Election Commission;

(b) whether the Election Commission had also given some suggestions in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Election Commission has recommended that Rule 90 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, may be suitably amended to provide that if the repoll is directed by the Commission in the entire Parliamentary or Assembly constituency, as the case may be, and such repoll is held after a gap of more than 30 days from the date on which the earlier poll was taken, the maximum limit of election expenses as prescribed in the said rules shall be deemed to have been increased by 50 percentage of the amount specified as the maximum limit of election expenses in that constituency.

Delay in Disposal of Matrimonial Cases in Courts

*30. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in Law Courts in matrimonial cases like annulment of marriage, custody of children and maintenance had caused inconvenience to parties children; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 were amended to make specific provision for day to day hearing in the interest of expeditious disposal of such cases. .

Expansion of M/s. Tata Chemicals and M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals

31. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR: SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned expansion of the capacities of M/s. Tata Chemicals and Saurashtra Chemicals long time back but the same have not yet been expanded;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to comply with the instructions of Government or cancelling the permission and asking the small scale sector to expand their production by giving them necessary aid; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited were granted an industrial licence No. CIL:15(73) dated 4.12.1973 for substantial expansion of the capacity for the production of soda ash by 1,40,000 tonnes per annum (TPA). The capacity after expansion would be 5 lakh tonnes per annum. This licence is still under implementation.

M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals were granted an industrial licence No. CIL: 158(76) dated 8.4.1976 for substantial

expansion of the production of soda ash by 1,00,000 tonnes per annum (TPA). The capacity of M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals after this expansion would be 2,68,000 tonnes per annum (TPA). The company have already implemented the licence partially and installed an additional capacity of 62,000 tonnes per annum with effect from 1.5.1980. The installed capacity of this unit is now 2,30,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) M/s. Tata Chemicals have reported the following reasons as responsible for delay in the implementation of the substantial expansion:

(i) Expansion of salt works is an integral part of the scheme for expansion of the soda ash capacity. Though they were granted an industrial licence in December, 1973 for the substantial expansion of soda ash capacity, clearance under the MRTP Act for expanding the salt works was issued only in May, 1977.

(ii) The unprecedented rains and floods in 1979 and 1980 had seriously affected the development of salt works.

The company have now intimated that expansion of the soda ash plant is complete within the battery limits and that a few items of a standby nature are to be installed and infrastructural facilities, re-arrangement of the material handling yards and setting up of boiler feed water plant are to be completed before the production form the expanded capacity starts. The company have also contended that, untill the conversion of the railway line from Hapa to Mithapur from metre gauge to broad gauge is complete, movement of raw materials for the expanded capacity cannot take place comfortably

M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, who have already implemented the substantial expansion partially with effect from 1-5-80, have assured the Government that the balance capacity will be implemented by June, 1982.

After considering the progress made by M/s. Tata Chemicals and Saurash-

tra Chemicals, the Government have extended the validity period of the licences in question upto 31-12-81. The request for grant of further extension, if any, would be considered by the Government on the basis of progress made at the relevant time.

(c) and (d). Soda ash is a capital intensive and long gestation industry requiring about Rs. 45 crores for a 400 tonnes per day capacity plant. Hence, production of soda ash in the small scale sector is not technically possible. There is no unit in the small scale sector manufacturing Soda Ash. Small Scale Units are not required to obtain any licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation Act), 1951.

Proposal to deny newsprint to newspapers indulging in anti-national activities

*32. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Newsprint Industry Committee to defer the decision on the proposal of denying newsprint to newspapers indulging in anti-National activities;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have also received the report of the Press Commission which were to report to the Government on the issue of news and advertisement ratio;

(d) by what time, Government are expected to take final decision; and

(e) how many newspapers have been warned for indulging in anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Newsprint Advisory Committee decided to defer the matter as the proposal of the Press Council to, inter-alia, empower it to recommend disallowance of the growth rate in the allocation of newsprint to such Newspapers as are censured thrice by the Press Council was under examination;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government can take a view in the matter only after the Press Commission submits its Report in the near future.

(e) No Newspaper has been warned by the Government for indulging in such activities in the recent past.

Troposcatter Communication Link between Delhi and Moscow

*33. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA
RANE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a troposcatter communication link was set up between Delhi and Moscow in October this year;

(b) if so, the number of channels transmitting messages;

(c) the cost incurred thereon;

(d) the advantages accrued therefrom;

(e) what are the broad terms of agreement for the purpose; and

(f) the names of countries with whom transmission will be made possible through this link?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes please; the link was commissioned on 2nd November, 1981.

(b) Two telephone circuits are at present in use.

(c) The estimated cost of the Indian terminal is Rs. 390 lakhs.

(d) The link will provide an independent diversity medium for transmission between the two countries and will also carry transit traffic for neighbouring countries on either side

(e) The broad terms of the agreement for setting up of the link were as under:—

(i) Each side to meet the cost of their respective terminal facilities.

(ii) USSR to supply Troposcatter radio equipment, the cost of which is to be met under a credit/trade agreements Antenna System for the Russian Terminal to be supplied by ECIL of India

(iii) All other equipments and the antenna system for the Indian terminal to be provided by India..

(iv) USSR to render technical assistance and expert services in erection, adjustment and commissioning of radio equipments and train technical personnel in maintenance and routine repairs of equipment.

(f) Besides telecommunication traffic between India and USSR in will be possible to handle, through this link, the transit traffic from Srilanka, Nepal, Bangla Desh, Burma and South Asian countries on the Indian side and East European countries like German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, etc. on the Soviet side.

Faulty Telephones instruments in Delhi

*34. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether improved telephone service has been assured to the citi-

zens of Delhi; if so, what steps have been initiated in that behalf;

(b) whether 40 per cent of the complaints are due to faulty telephone instruments and if so, what steps are proposed to effect improvements in the instruments of replace the faulty instruments; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to permit sale and transfer of telephones in Delhi and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes; Sir. The following steps are being taken to improve the telephone services in Delhi:

(1) Pressurisation of junction and Primary cables;

(2) Construction of cable ducts for protecting underground cables to be laid through them;

(3) Rehabilitation of distribution points and subscribers fittings;

(4) Rewiring of jumpers in cabinets and pillars;

(5) Using jelly filled cables in the distribution net work;

(6) Flooding of trenches where underground cables get exposed due to digging to detect faults;

(7) Extensive testing of inter-exchange junctions by making large number of test calls;

(8) Creation of 'Reserve Trained Pool' of operators to combat absenteeism.

(b) (i) Approximately 40 per cent of the complaints are due to defects in telephone instruments and subscribers' fittings. A work programme has been taken up to replace all the

wiring of aluminium conductors in the houses with wiring of copper conductors

(ii) I.T.I. has started production of an improved type of telephone instrument coded '677'. Faulty instruments are being replaced as and when faults are detected.

(c) Transfer of telephones is permitted to legal heirs and certain specified close relatives of subscribers, as also in the case of firms under stipulated conditions. The transfer of telephone is also admissible in case of change of name of subscriber to fulfil statutory obligations. Sale of telephone connections to third parties is not permissible.

Second Fertilizer Project in Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra

*35. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a second complex fertilizer project in the Vidharbha region of Maharashtra, particularly in the areas which are known to have extensive deposits of rock phosphate;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) when a decision about the location of the plant is likely to be taken; and

(d) by when and at what cost the plant is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Drain of technical people from ONGC and Oil India Ltd.

*36. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy drain of technically qualified people from the ONGC and the Oil India Limited;

(b) if so, the number of technically qualified persons who left the ONGC and OIL during the last two years, stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill in the vacuum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). It is true that some technically qualified persons from ONGC and Oil India Limited have resigned. Their number is 62 and 85 respectively for the year 1979 and 1980. These officers have resigned mostly on personal grounds but it has come to light subsequently that many of them have resigned to take up more lucrative jobs abroad.

(c) States have been taken to fill in these vacancies through promotion, by recruitment including also by taking in graduate engineer trainees and deputationists from other organisations.

Drug Unit for Orissa

*37. SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Government of Orissa for setting up a basic Drug Unit in that State;

(b) if so, whether the above pro-

posal is under the consideration of Government; and

(c) when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa have requested that the proposed bulk drug plant of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL), a public sector undertaking, may be located in Orissa.

(b) and (c). SSPL, Calcutta, have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of Analgin and Diazepam with the condition that the location of the project would be decided by the company in consultation with the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The feasibility report for the project for the manufacture of Analgin has just been received and the feasibility report for the manufacture of Diazepam is awaited.

Setting up of more T. V. Channels

*38. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to have three channels in Delhi T.V. in addition to one which is functioning at present; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New T.V. Centres during Sixth Plan

*39 SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing the amount earmarked for the new T.V. centres and Radio Stations which are to be constructed during the Sixth Five Year Plan, with their location?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(A) New T.V. Centres

	Outlay Rs. in lak
1. T.V. Ahmedabad	502.42
2. T.V. Bangalore	424.42
3. T.V. Trivandrum	481.42
4. Shifting BPU Delhi to Jaipur	97.48
5. Permanent Studio Hyderabad	96.00
6. Programme Production Centre, Raipur	195.30
7. Programme Production Centre, Muzaffarpur	205.50
8. Programme Production Centre, Gulbarga	202.50

(A) New T.V. Centre

	Outlay Rs. in lakhs
9. Relay Centre, Murshidabad	173.00
10. Relay Centre, Madurai	200.42
11. Relay Centre, Asansol	184.50
12. Relay Centre, Panaji	184.52
13. Relay Centre, Vapanasi	192.00
14. Relay Centre, Vijayawada	200.00
15. Relay Centre, Cuttack	180.00
16. Relay Centre, Kasauli	127.75
17. T.V. Centre, Gauhati	500.00
T.V. Service Through INSAT	1250.00

B) New Radio Stations

	Outlay Rs. in lakhs
1. Tura 20 KW MW transmitter, Type I studios receiving facilities and staff quarters.	195.00
2. Gangtok 20 KW MW transmitter, Type I studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters.	202.58
3. Madurai 10 KW MW transmitter, Type II studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters.	196.53
4. Ag 10 KW MW transmitter, Type I studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters.	171.71
5. Jamshedpur 1 KW MW transmitter, Type I studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters.	133.06
6. Itanagar 100 KW MW transmitter, studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters.	90.00
7. Local radio stations with 1 KW MW transmitter studio, and staff quarters at 6 centres (Kota, Diphu, Keonjhar, Sholapur, Adilabad and Nagarcoll).	300.00

“अर्थ कुम्भ” के अवसर पर इलाहाबाद में अस्थायी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

* 40. श्री बी. डी. सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आगामी “अर्थ कुम्भ” के अवसर पर इलाहाबाद में एक अस्थायी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इलाहाबाद में जो अनेक बातों में विख्यात नगर है एक स्थायी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा और उस पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ग). जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

TELEPHONE Connections under OYT Schemes

231. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for the Telephone connections on OYT Schemes are pending in India; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of the pending applications?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). A statement giving the number of applications on the 'OYT' waiting list as on 1-9-1981 in various telecommunication administrative units indicating the States and Union Territories served by them is attached. The total number of such applications in the country as on 1-9-81 was 59,249.

Statement

Statement of OYT waiting list in the country as on 1-9-1981

S. No.	Name of Telecom. Circle/Telephone District	State/Union Territory served	OYT waiting list as on 1-9-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh Telecom. Circle and Hyderabad and Vijayawada Tele. Districts	Andhra Pradesh	2,338
2.	Bihar Telecom. Circle and Patna Telephone District	Bihar	483
3.	Gujarat Telecom. Circle and Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone District	Gujarat, Daman, Diu & Silvassa	3,259
4.	Jammu & Kashmir Telecom. Circle	Jammu & Kashmir	901
5.	Karnataka Telecom. Circle and Bangalore Telephone Distt.	Karnataka	2,295
6.	Kerala Telecom. Circle and Trivandrum & Ernakulam Telephone District	Kerala, Mahé & Lakshadweep	2,128
7.	Maharashtra Telecom. Circle and Bombay, Nagpur & Pune Telephone Districts	Maharashtra and Goa	26,204
8.	Madhya Pradesh Telecom. Circle and Indore Telephone District	Madhya Pradesh	991
9.	North East Telecom. Circle and Gauhati Telephone District.	Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.	780
10.	North West Telecom. Circle and Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Chandigarh Telephone Districts.	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh	2,537
11.	Orissa Telecom. Circle	Orissa	225
12.	Rajasthan Telecom. Circle and Jaipur Telephone District.	Rajasthan	973
13.	Tamil Nadu Telecom. Circle and Coimbatore, Madras & Madurai Telephone Districts.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	3,575
14.	Uttar Pradesh Telecom. Circle and Kanpur, Lucknow and Agra Telephone Districts.	Uttar Pradesh	1,846
15.	West Bengal Telecom. Circle and Calcutta Telephone District.	West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman Nicobar	1,772
16.	Delhi Telephone District	Delhi	8,942
TOTAL			59,249

Setting up of T.V. Stations at Nalanda and Patna

232. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Television Station at Muzzaffarpur in Bihar States does not fulfil the need of the Bihar people;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to establish a net-work of Television Stations in the different parts of the State in Sixth Five Year Plan and particularly in the current year; and

(c) is there any proposal to open new T.V. Stations in historical places of Nalanda and Patna; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The TV transmitter at Muzzaffarpur was set up as a SITE Connuity Scheme. The service range of this TV transmitting centre is only 40 Kms. It is able to cover an area of 5000 sq. kms. and a population of 23.54 lakhs. Under the scheme of utilisation of INSAT-I for TV coverage a Programme Production Centre and a Satellite re-broadcast VHF transmitter is proposed to be set at Ranchi in Bihar during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) There is no proposal for opening a new T.V. Centre at Nalanda. However a proposal to set up a programme production centre at Patna is under consideration.

बिहार सरकार और पटना के कुछ लोगों की और टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

233. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार और पटना के कुछ लोगों के नाम पर टेलीफोन के बिलों की बहुत बड़ी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका अलग-अलग व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए निम्न कदम उठाए जाते हैं :—

1. उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन पर स्मरण कराया जाता है तथा जो रजिस्ट्री स्मरण पत्र जारी किये जाने के लिए पंजीकृत है उन्हें नोटिस रजिस्ट्री डाक से भेजे जाते हैं ।

2. अगर बकाया का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है तो टेलीफोन काट दिये जाते हैं ।

3. अगर उसी पार्टी के कोई और भी टेलीफोन होते हैं तो बकाया का भुगतान करने हेतु उपभोक्ता को राजी करने के लिए उन्हें भी काट दिया जाता है ।

4. बकाया राशि का निपटान करने के लिए उपभोक्ताओं से व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क किया जाता है तथा उनसे निवेदन किया जाता है ।

5. अगर सभी प्रयत्न असफल रहते हैं तो बकाया की वसूली के लिए अदालतों में मुकदमे दायर किये जाते हैं ।

सरकारी विभागों के मामले में संबंधित विभागों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर शीघ्र भुगतान करने हेतु पत्र व्यवहार किया जाता है । छूट प्राप्त श्रेणियों के टेलीफोनो को छोड़ कर बाकी के टेलीफोन भी काट दिए जाते हैं । भुगतान जल्दी करने के लिए महा-प्रबन्धक तथा सचिव (संचार) मुख्य सचिवों से पत्र-व्यवहार करते हैं ।

Automatisation of Telephone Exchange in Koraput District, Orissa

234. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Circle, Orissa has prepared schemes and programmes of Automatisation of telephone exchanges in Koraput district in the Sixth Plan and Annual Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether towns such as Jeypore, Koraput, have been planned for Automatisation in the year 1982-83; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) (a) and (b). Due to limited production of indigenous automatic exchange equipment, the automatization of telephone exchanges in the country is being taken up progressively. However, Koraput district is one of the districts selected for the proposed integrated network development which shall provide for automatic dialling.

(c) and (d). No Sir, due to reasons of non-availability of equipment.

राजस्थान में बिजली की मांग और पूर्ति

235. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की बिजली की न्यूनतम मांग 5 करोड़ 20 लाख युनिट है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 में राजस्थान को कुल कितनी बिजली मिली और चालू वर्ष में अब तक राज्य को कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की गई है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार राजस्थान को अधिक बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या

उपाय कर रही है क्योंकि राज्य के औद्योगिक एकक या तो बन्द हो गये है या बहुत कम बिजली मिलने के कारण उनका उत्पादन बहुत कम हो गया है जिससे राज्य की तरोड़ों घपये का नुकसान हो रहा है ?

महाराजगंज में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) राजस्थान की औसत ऊर्जा आवश्यकता लगभग 13.7 मिलियन युनिट प्रतिदिन या लगभग 5000 मिलियन युनिट प्रतिवर्ष है।

(ख) जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में कुल ऊर्जा उपलब्धता लगभग 4025 मिलियन युनिट थी तथा 11 जनवरी से 15 नवम्बर, 1981 के दौरान लगभग 3660 मिलियन युनिट थी।

(ग) राजस्थान की सहायता करने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जब कभी राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के यूनिट ज्वरन बन्दी में होने जाता है तो जिस सोमा तक संभव होता है भाखड़ा व्यास प्रबन्ध बोर्ड प्रणाली से तथा बदरपुर से राजस्थान को अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाती है। 1982-83 के दौरान कोटा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के 2X110 मेगावाट के युनिटों के चालू हो जाने पर राजस्थान में विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है। उत्तरी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जा रहे विशाली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र, देहरादून और पोंग विस्तार आदि जैसे केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के विद्युत केन्द्रों से भी राजस्थान को विद्युत सप्लाई का लाभ प्राप्त होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उप-डाक घर और शाखा डाक घरों का खोलना

236. श्री जेनुल बसर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन सालों में उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने स्थानों में उपडाक घर और शाखा डाक घर खुले हैं जो निर्धारित मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करते ;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये उपडाक घर और शाखा डाक घर खोले गये हैं ; और

(ग) ये डाक घर किस आधार पर खोले गये ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग) इसके सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Temporary Staff Artistes in various T.V. Centres

237. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff artistes working temporarily in the various T. V. Centres;

(b) since when they have been working as temporary staff artistes;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to regularise their services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Staff Artistes are contractual staff and in Doordarshan there are about 1700 staff artistes. Only regular Government servants are categorised as temporary

or permanent. Staff artistes are not so categorised.

(c) and (d). A proposal to convert staff artistes as regular Government servants is under the consideration of the Government.

Manufacture of drugs by Foreign Companies

238. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the bulk drugs manufactured by foreign companies and what has been the CIF price of each of these, if imported and indigenous price during the last three years.

(b) the details regarding the imported and indigenous raw materials used for each Kg. of bulk and under what approval these have been imported; and

(c) the details regarding the quantities of the drugs imported by these firms during the last three years and the authority under which imports were allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS. (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

Capacity Utilisation of Ramagundam and talcher coal-based fertilizer Plants

239. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) capacity utilisation of the Fertilizer factory at Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) based on coal and the total production in 1980 and 1981 (upto 1-11-1981) with month-wise breakup in details;

(b) whether initial difficulties in stabilisation of the Plant have been

overcome, facts in details with the specific-nature of the difficulties overcome and those still persisting;

(c) reasons for delay in starting the similar coal-based plant at Talcher (Orissa) completed since long and the details of the present stage of the affair;

(d) whether Government propose giving greater importance to coal-based fertiliser technology to oil based one being more suitable to India; and

(e) if so, steps taken to develop coal-based fertiliser technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The month-wise capacity utilisation and production of Ramagundam Fertilizer Unit with effect from the date of its commissioning i.e. 1-11-1980 till 1-II-81 are as follows:

Month	Date of commencement of commercial Production on 1-11-1980		
	Production (in M.T.) Capacity		
	Urea	Nitrogen	Utilisation
November 1980	15016	6907	36.4
December 1980	2580	1187	6.25
January 1981	1096	504	2.66
February 1981	20039	9218	48.58
March 1981	4189	1927	10.15
April 1981	8106	3729	19.65
May 1981	9471	4357	22.96
June 1981	3480	1601	8.44
July 1981	Nil	Nil	..
August 1981	1790	823	4.34
September 1981	8054	3705	19.52
October 1981	11295	5196	27.38
Total Production	85116	39154	

(b) The major teething problems faced by Ramagundam Fertilizer plant were frequent failures of waste heat boilers and tripping of gasifiers, corrosion and choking in the raw gas piping and raw gas coolers, frequent failure of the blades of the steam turbine of Air-turbo compressor and leakage of gas on the regenerators of the air separation plants. Remedial action has been taken to overcome these problems. The facility for the removal of corrosive gas (Nitrous Oxide) has

been commissioned to prevent corrosion and choking in the raw gas pipe and coolers. Some of the equipments/components have been replaced. Repairs for rectifying the leakages on the waste heat boilers in the gasification and on regenerators in the air separation unit are in hand.

(c) The coal based fertiliser project at Talcher was also commissioned on 1-11-1980 alongwith Ramagundam. The project commissioning was

delayed because of non-availability of power from the State Electricity Board. The equipment problems faced at Talcher during the commissioning operations have been similar to those at Ramagundam. Besides, Talcher has some problems due to inferior quality of coal. Remedial measures have been taken to overcome these problems more or less on the lines of Ramagundam. As for quality of coal, M/s. Central Collieries Limited, the supplier of coal, have been requested to study the feasibility of beneficiating the coal for upgrading the quality.

(d) and (e). The present feed stock policy gives first preference to the use of indigenously available gas for setting up new fertilizer plants. The policy also envisages use of coal as fertilizer feedstock if the coal based technology is established and viable in the light of the operating experience of the two coal based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher. The question of setting up of new coal based plants can be considered only after adequate experience becomes available from sustained operation of these two coal based fertilizer plants.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये विश्व बैंक ऋण

240. श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक से अब तक देश में गांवों को बिजली देने और सिंचाई के लिए पम्प सेटों को बिजली देने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को मिले ऋण का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उल्लेखित निगम और ऋण पाने के लिए विश्व बैंक से वार्ता कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश

महाजन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को विश्व बैंक से दो ऋण प्राप्त हुए हैं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में इस्तेमाल हेतु सामग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए यह ऋण राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिया गया है। पहला ऋण (572 आई० एन०) 57 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का था तथा दूसरा ऋण (911-आई० एन०) 175 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का था। पहले ऋण का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग अक्टूबर, 1975-दिसम्बर, 1980 के दौरान कर लिया गया था दूसरा ऋण जो कि अक्टूबर, 1979 से प्रभावी हुआ है, मार्च, 1984 के अन्त तक चलता रहेगा। लगभग 92 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिये आवेदन विश्व बैंक (आई० डी० ए०) को भेजे गये हैं जिसमें से अब तक 85 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की अदायगी की जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) तीसरे ऋण के लिए इस समय विश्व बैंक और भारत सरकार के बीच बातचीत चल रही है। तीसरे ऋण के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट विश्व बैंक को भेजी जा चुकी है। यह ऋण 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान क्रियान्वित किये जाने वाले ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यों के लिये आवश्यक सामग्री की प्राप्ति के लिये होगा।

ग्रामीण टेलीविजन योजना लागू करना

241. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन नेशनल सैटेलाइट की सहायता से ग्रामीण टेलीविजन योजना लागू की जाने वाली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश के किन क्षेत्रों को इससे लाभ मिलेगा ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को भी लिखा गया है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इण्डियन नेशनल सैटेलाइट की वक़ाया क्षमता का उपयोग रेडियो के जाल को फैलाने में किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रामपुर रेडियो स्टेशन में ग्रहण करने वाला यंत्र लगाने की कोई योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) छोटी योजना में 6 राज्यों में कुल मिलाकर 18 जिलों को कवर किया जाना है, ये हैं—आंध्र प्रदेश में कर्नूल, हैदराबाद और महबूबनगर, उड़ीसा में बालांगीर, सम्बलपुर, और ढेंकानाल ; महाराष्ट्र में नागपुर, वांद्रा और चन्द्रापुर ; उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर, आजमगढ़ और बस्ती ; गुजरात में राजकोट, जामनगर और जूनागढ़ तथा बिहार में रांची, पलामू और सिंहभूम ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ) : जी, हाँ । अतिरिक्त क्षमता का उपयोग रायपुर सहित आकाश-वाणी केन्द्रों में रिसीवर स्थापित करके रेडियो टिबकिंग के लिए किया जाना है ।

Thermal power project at Kota

242. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the present position of the Thermal Power Project at Kota and when the same is expected to start generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Boiler of unit No. I is expected to be lighted up by the end of November, 1981. All efforts are being made to commission the unit by March, 1982.

Names of black-listed firms of Publicity agents in London

243. SHRI D.S.A SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firms of publicity agents in London have been black-listed during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the reasons for blacklisting them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Post-women in some States.

244. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post-women have been appointed in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such employment has been given to women candidates;

(c) whether similar opportunities are proposed to be given to women candidates in other States, particularly in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

(c) and (d). Women candidates for appointment to the cadre of Postman are treated at par with men candidates and are eligible for appointment as postmen in accordance with the Rules of Recruitment without any discrimination on account of sex. The question of giving them special opportunities for appointment as postmen does not, therefore, arise.

इटली की फर्म के सहयोग से टेलीफोन के सामान का उत्पादन

245. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इटली की फर्म के सहयोग से टेलीफोन का सामान बनाने की फैक्ट्री लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) (क) और (ख). मैसर्स इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड ने डाकतार विभाग की सलाह से नैनी और बंगलौर के 2 कारखानों में समसामयिक डिजाइन के 10 लाख टेलीफोन उपकरण और 15 लाख महत्वपूर्ण उपायों के उत्पादन में सहयोग के प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए थे । इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा टेण्डर आमंत्रित करने के लिए जारी सूचना के

जवाब में मैसर्स फेस स्टेण्डर्ड आफ इटली तथा मैसर्स सोमेन्स आफ फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी ने टेकनालाजी के तबादले और इन उपकरणों को बनाने के लिए जानकारी देने के हित टेण्डर प्रस्तुत किए । सहयोगी का अन्तिम रूप से चयन और परियोजना आदि की मंजूरी के लिए कार्रवाई प्रगति पर है ।

Targets for Production of Crude Oil

246. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some targets have been planned by Government of crude oil production in the next four years;

(b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has got success in finding new oil fields to help cross output target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the period April to October, 1981 ONGC have discovered oil in structures East of Bombay High, in Palk Strait Offshore and in Sisodra in Gujarat and Napa-mua in Assam. How far these new oil finds will help to cross the targets will be known precisely only after the oil potential of these fields has been assessed, for which some more exploratory wells are required to be drilled.

Power intensive Industries Desire to set up Power Plants

247. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some power intensive industries in different

States have expressed their desire to set up power plants of their own;

(b) whether the proposal to permit those power-intensive industries to set up their own power plants is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The present policy of the Government does not preclude the possibility of captive generation sets being put up by industries. The existing policy in respect of captive power plants is that where in industries process steam is required or where waste heat is available, captive generation capacity is encouraged in accordance with the 'total energy concept'. Keeping in view the shortage of capacity to meet the full power demand in the country and the need to insulate productive sector like core industries of steel fertilizers and aluminium, proposals for setting up captive power plants based on coal in such units are considered sympathetically. Where industries require diesel generating sets they are free to instal them as necessary, after following the prescribed rules and procedures if the proposals involve import of such sets. If the capacity is less than 25 MW, the State Electricity Boards/State Government themselves accord necessary permission. In case the capacity exceeds 25 MW the State Electricity Boards are expected to consult the Central Electricity Authority before according approval. Approval of the Government of India is also required in the case of captive generating plants exceeding 25 MW capacity. Proposals from power intensive industries for setting up of their own captive generating plants are received by the Government from time to time and each proposal is considered on merits.

Kuttiyadi Hydro-Electric Scheme

248. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAM NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the operation of the Kuttiyadi Hydro-Electric Scheme has been started;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has submitted the project report of any scheme to augment it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the reason for the delay in giving clearance to the Augmentation scheme; and

(e) when Government of India are expected to grant clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Kuttiyadi H. E. Scheme is in operation since Sept.—Nov. 1972.

(b) and (c). Augmentation the project report of Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme has been received in the Central Electricity Authority in December 1976. As per the project report, this scheme envisages construction of a 34.5 m high dam, four saddle dams and 4.68 Km. long tunnel. This scheme is expected to afford an annual energy generation of 175 Million Kwh. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13.05 crores.

(d) and (e). The project report has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and commends have been sent to the Project authorities. Replies to further comments of Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission are awaited.

The project involves westward diversion of waters of Karamanthodu river, a tributary of Kabini in Cauvery Basin, into Kuttiyadi Basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi Power House. The inter-state aspects of the scheme are under consideration and the scheme

would be considered for techno-economic clearance, after the inter-state issues are resolved and project features are resolved.

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Tribal Refugees

249. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bangladesh tribal refugees who have been rehabilitated in India during the last six months;

(b) the States where they have been rehabilitated;

(c) the approximate cost borne by his Ministry per month towards their rehabilitation; and

(d) the steps his Ministry propose to take to check further infiltration of Bangladesh tribals into our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Use of Fuel Oil Industrial Sector

250. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial sector is the main consumer of fuel oil and one-fourth of the fuel oil now used would be saved by improving 'house-keeping' measures in the industry while replacement of old boiled and installation of waste heat recovery equipment could result in further savings in fuel oil;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to find out the causes and suggest ways in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Studies of various industrial units already undertaken by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association reveal that there is a possibility of saving about 18 per cent of the fuel consumed by these units by taking short-term and long-term measures. Out of this, the 'house-keeping' measures account for about 8 to 10 per cent and the balance by incorporation of waste heat recovery devices and modernisation of boilers and furnaces, etc.

The long-term and short-term measures include preparation in respect of temperature and viscosity of oil prior to firing, stoppage of steam leaks, installation of basic monitoring instruments like temperature recorders, waste gas analysers, installation of recuperator and economisers and replacement/modernisation of old and obsolete combustion equipment like boiler, furnace, etc. The industrial units have been advised to adopt these measures. A scheme for modernisation/replacement of old and inefficient boilers has been worked out. This scheme also provides for financial assistance in this regard. A similar programme for waste heat recovery equipment, instrumentation and control systems, etc. is also contemplated.

On-Going Power Projects

251. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ongoing power projects in the country;

(b) when the same will be completed; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to expedite the completion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Statements indicating the on-going

power projects in the country and their expected date of commissioning are attached.

(c) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects construction monitoring directorates have been set in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufactures, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's

senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Governments. Meetings of power Ministers of States at the level of Minister of Energy, have also been held at National levels at which the commissioning of ongoing power projects was reviewed for taking remedial action.

Statement

Statement indicating Hydro-electric projects under construction in the country showing anticipated date of Commissioning

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Commissioning of 1st/last Unit
Northern Region			84-85
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	6×8	84-85
2.	Binwa	2×3	83-84
3.	Andhra	3×5	84-85
4.	Rongtang	4×0.5	84-85
5.	Bhaba (Sanjay)	3×40	86-87
6.	Shanan Extension	1×50	81-82
7.	Mukerian	(6×15)+(6×19.5)	82-83 85-86
8.	Anandpur Sahib	4×33.5	82-83
9.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	(2×25)+(2×45)	83-84 85-86
10.	Annapgarh	6×1.5	85-86
11.	Yamuna St-II (Khodri)	4×30	82-83 83-84
12.	Maneri Bhali St-I	3×30	83-84
13.	Lakhwar Vyasi	(3×100)+(2×60)	86-87
14.	Maneri Bhali St-II	3×52	86-87
15.	Tehri	4×250	88-89

1	2	3	4
16.	Vishnu Prayag	4×65·6	90-91
17.	Pong Extension	2×60	82-83 83-84
18.	Dehar Extension	2×165	83-84 83-84
19.	Salal	3×115	87-88
Western Region			
20.	Ukai L.D.C.	2×2·5	84-85
21.	Kadana	2×60	84-85 84-85
22.	Bedhghat	4×125	86-87 87-88
23.	Paithan	1×12	83-84
24.	Bhira Tail Race	2×40	84-85 85-86
25.	Bandarjhora	(1×10) + (1×33·3)	85-86 86-87
26.	Tillari	1×60	84-85
27.	Pawana	1×10	85-86
28.	Pench	2×80	83-84 84-85
Southern Region			
29.	Nagarjunasagar PSS St-I	4×100	Commissioned 82-83
30.	Srisaillam St-I	4×110	81-82 82-83
31.	Donkarayi	1×25	82-83
32.	Balimela Dam House	2×30	85-86
33.	Nagarjunasagar RBC	2×30	82-83
34.	Upper Sileru St-II	2×60	85-86
35.	Nagarjunasagar PSS St-II	3×100	84-85 85-86
36.	Srisaillam St-II	3×110	84-85 85-86
37.	Kalinadi St-I	(6×135) + (2×50)	Commissioned 84-85
38.	Varahi	(2×115) + (2×4·5)	85-86
39.	Gargavali	2×105	Beyond 1984-85

1	2	3	4
40.	Kalinadi St-II	$(4 \times 32) + (4 \times 25) + (2 \times 25)$	90-91 92-93
41.	Idamalar	2×37.5	83-84
42.	Kakkad	2×25	85-86
43.	Kadamparai PSS	4×100	84-85 85-86
44.	Idukki St-II	3×130	84-85 85-86
45.	Sarvalar	1×20	83-84
46.	Lower Mettur	8×25	84-85 86-87
47.	Kundah PH V	1×20	84-85

Eastern Region

48.	Rengali	2×50	84-85
49.	Upper Kolab	3×80	84-85 85-86
50.	Upper Indravati	4×150	86-87 87-89
51.	Jaldhaka	2×4	82-83
52.	Ramman St-II	4×12.5	85-86
53.	Panchat Hill	1×40	84-85
54.	Koel Karo	$6 \times 11.5 + (1 \times 2)$	Beyond 1984-85

North Eastern Region

55.	Lower Borpani	2×50	84-85 85-86
56.	Dikhu	$(1 \times 0.75) (1 \times 0.25)$	83-84
57.	Gumti	1×5	83-84
58.	Kopili	$(2 \times 25) + (2 \times 50)$	83-84 83-84
59.	Loktak	3×35	82-83

Statement-II

Statement Indicating Thermal projects under construction in the country showing anticipated date of Commissioning

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated date of commissioning
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
1.	Panipat St-II (Unit-3&4)	2 x 110	Unit-3 3/84 Unit-4 9/84
2.	Panipat St-III (Unit -5)	1 x 210	12/85
3.	Ropar (Unit-1&2)	2 x 210	Unit-1 12/84 Unit-2 6/85
4.	Kota (Unit-1&2)	2 x 110	Unit-1 5/82 Unit-2 12/82
5.	Kota St. II (Unit-3&4)	2 x 210	Unit-3 10/85 Unit-4 4/86
6.	Obra St. III (Unit-12&13)	2 x 200	Unit-13 3/82
7.	Parichha (Unit-1&2)	2 x 110	Unit-1 12/82 Unit-2 6/83
8.	Annapara (Unit-1, 2&3)	3 x 210	Unit-1 12/83 Unit-2 6/84 Unit-3 12/84
9.	Tanda (Unit-1, 2, 3&4)	4 x 110	Unit-1 5/84 Unit-2 11/84 Unit-3 5/85 Unit-4 11/85
10.	Unchahar (Unit-1&2)	2 x 210	Unit-1 12/85 Unit-2 6/86
11.	Anpara 'B'	2 x 500	Unit-1 1986-87 Unit-2 1987-88
12.	Badarpur St. III (Unit-5)	1 x 210	2/82
13.	Singrauli SPTS St. I (Unit-1, 2&3)	3 x 210	Unit-1 3/82 Unit-2 12/82 Unit-3 6/83
14.	Singrauli STPS St. II (Unit-4, 5, 6&7)	2 x 210 + 2 x 500	Unit-4 12/83 Unit-5 6/84 Unit-6 1986-87 Unit-7 1987-88
Western Region			
15.	Wanakbori (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3 x 210	Unit-1 2/82 Unit-2 6/82 Unit-3 12/82
16.	Wabkabori Extn. (Unit-4, 5&6)	3 x 210	Unit-4 10/84 Unit-5 4/85 Unit-6 10/85

1	2	3	4	5
EASTERN REGION				
17. Ulai Unit-5		1×210	Unit-5	9/83
18. Kutch Lignite (Unit 1&2)		2×60	Unit-1 Unit-2	6/85 12/85
19. Sikka (Replacement)		1×120		4/85
20. Satpura (Unit 3&9)		2×210	Unit-8 Unit-9	9/82 3/83
21. Korba West (Unit 1&2)		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	11/82 5/83
22. Korba West Extn. (Unit 3&4)		2×210	Unit-3 Unit-4	4/84 10/84
23. Bissinghpur (Unit 1&2)		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	12/85 6/86
24. Koradi St. III (Unit-5, 6&7)		1×200 +2×210	Unit-6 Unit-7	3/82 9/82
25. Bhusawal Extn. (Unit-3)		1×210		5/82
26. Parli St. III (Unit 4)		1×210		1985-86
27. Chandrapur St. I (Unit-1&2)		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	11/82 3/83
28. Chandrapur St. II (Unit 3&4)		2×210	Unit-3 Unit-4	10/84 4/85
29. Chandrapur St. III (Unit-5)		1×500	Unit-5	87-88
30. Gas Turbine Generating sets at Uran near Bombay (Unit-1, 2, 3&4)		4×60	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3 Unit-4	12/81 3/82 6/82 8/82
31. Trombay		1×500		6/83
32. Korba STPS (Unit-1, 2, 3&4)		3×210 +1×500	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3 Unit-4	2/83 7/83 1/84 86-87
33. Korba STPS St. II		2×500	Unit-5 Unit-6	1987-88 1988-89
Southern Region				
34. Raichur (Unit-1&2)		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	1/84 7/84
35. Tuticorin Extn. (Unit-3)		1×210		3/82
36. Mettur (Unit 1&2)		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	10/85 4/86
37. Neyveli Second Mine Cut (Unit-1, 2&3)		3×210	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3	9/84 3/85 9/85
38. Ramagunda, STPS (Unit-1, 2, 3&4)		3×210 +1×500	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3 Unit-4	2/84 8/84 2/85 87-88

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Region				
39. Barauni (Unit-6)		1×110	Unit-6	9/82
40. Barauni (Unit-7)		1×110	Unit-7	10/83
41. Patratu (Unit-9 & 10)		2×110	Unit-9 Unit-10	4/83 9/83
42. Muzaffarpur (Unit-1&2)		2×110	Unit-1 Unit-2	11/83 5/84
43. Tenughat (Unit-1&2)		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	6/86 6/87
44. Durgapur (Unit-4)		1×210	Unit-4	12/81
45. Bokaro 'B'		1×210		4/84
46. Bokaro 'B' Extn.		2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	1985-86 1986-87
47. Talcher St. III (Unit-5&6)		2×110	Unit-5 Unit-6	3/82 12/82
48. Bandel Extn. Unit-5		1×210	Unit-5	5/82
49. Kolaghat (Unit-1, 2&3)		3×210	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3	3/83 3/84 12/84
50. Kolaghat Extn. (Unit-4, 5&6)		3×210	Unit-4 Unit-5 Unit-6	12/85 6/85 12/86
51. Durgapur (DPL) (Unit-6)		1×110	Unit-6	8/83
52. Titagarh (Unit-1, 2, 3&4)		4×60	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3 Unit-4	8/82 12/82 6/83 12/83
53. Farakka STPS (Unit-1, 2&3)		3×210	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3	2/85 6/85 2/86
North Eastern Region				
54. Bongaigaon (Unit-1&2)		2×60	Unit-2	2/82
55. Bongaigaon Extn. (Unit-3&4)		2×60	Unit-3 Unit-4	3/84 9/84
56. Lakwa Gas Turbines (Unit-1, 2&3)		3×15	Unit-3	3/82
57. Waste Heat Utilisation Plant at Namrup Gas Turbine Power Station		1×22		10/82
58. Chandrapur Extn.		30	3/83	7/84
59. Mobile Gas Turbines		4×3	81-82	12/81 to 2/82
60. Borglai		2×30	1986-87	1986-87
61. Garo Hills (Unit-1&2)		2×30	Unit-1 Unit-2	12/87 6/88

Public Call Office Facilities in Villages of Dhenkanal District of Orissa

252. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of villages in Dhenkanal District of Orissa with more than 2500 population, Sub-division-wise and block-wise, which are still not connected with Public Call Office facilities;

(b) whether any programme has been drawn up to provide this facility in a phased manner; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The information is as under:—

Name of Sub-Division	Name of Block	Name of Village
1. Angul	1. Angul	1. Kangula
	2. Banarpal	1. Jarasinga
		2. Balramprasad
2. Talcher	1. Talcher	1. Ghantapara
		2. Tentuloi
3. Kamakhaya Nagar	1. Kamakhaya	1. Angarua
4. Dhenkanal	1. Dhenkanal	1. Chaulia
		2. Sankarpur
	2. Gondia	1. Pingua

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Public telephone facility has been planned for all these villages except Angarua at Kamakhaya Nagar Block during 1981-82. Angarua is included in the plan for 1982-83.

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Tribal Refugees

253. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Telcom Co-ordination Committee has been functioning during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee as at present along with the names and designations of the Members;

(c) the names of the projects including the Telephone Exchanges, P.C.Os. etc. which were referred to it for clearance by the P & T Department along with the dates on which they were referred to the Committee in such case;

(d) the names of such among them as have since been cleared; and

(e) the reasons for delay and the likely dates for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consists of member of P & T, State Electricity Boards, Railways and Army authorities. Names and designations of members of Committee are at Statement—I

(c) Location of Telephone exchanges are not referred to P.T.T.C. Only open wire telecom lines and

under ground telecom cables in proximity of power lines are referred to this Committee. A list of P and T lines referred to P.T.T.C. by P and T alongwith date on which they were referred is indicated in statement—II

(d) As indicated in statement—II

(e) As indicated in statement—II

Statement-I

ANNEXURE-I

(A) Members of State Level PTTC

State	Member's Name	Designation
1; J&K	1: Shri H. S. Sodhi	GM Telecom, Srinagar
	2: Shri M. L. Dambi	AE PTCC, Srinagar
	3: Shri Khan	Suptdg. Engineer, RE Sub Trans Circle, Srinagar
	4: Shri S.P. Gupta	Suptdg. Engineer, RE Sub Trans Circle, Jammu
	5: Shri Kailash Singh	D. C.S. Railways, Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi
	6: Lt. Col. Shamsher Singh	Army
	7: Lt. Col. T. D. Bhatia	Army
	8: Lt. Col. S. D. Singh	Army
2; Andhra	1. Shri M. G. Jilani	Member (T) Dy. GMT
	2. Shri Bhaskara Rao	Member (P) APSEB
	3. Shri N. K. Mishra	AE PTCC Circle Office, Hyderabad
	4. Shri Govinda Rao	S.S.T. (ESC) S. C. Railway, Secunderabad
3. West Bengal	1. Shri S. M. Banerjee	Dy. GM Telecom.
	2. Shri N. K. Saha	AE PTCC (P&T)
	3. Shri R. M. Das	AGM Telecom.
	4. Shri P. K. Dey	AE PTCC WB State Elec. Board
	5. Shri D. K. Baidya	Dy. Chief Sig. Officer, Bengal Area
	6. Shri S. Kalyan Sunderam	Dy. C.S.T.B., N.E. Railway
	7. Shri R. Rehi	Addl. Chief Commn. Engineer

State	Member's Name	Designation
		Eastern Railways, Calcutta.
	8. Shri M. S. Jayaraman	Sr. Signal & Telecom. Engineer, S.E. Railway, Calcutta.
	9. Shri A. K. Das Gupta	DET PTCC T & D Circle, Calcutta.
4. Rajasthan . . .	1. Shri T. N. Jain	GE (T&C) R.S.E.B. Rajasthan, Jaipur.
	2. Shri B. Prasad	Dy. GM Telecom. Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur.
	3. Shri Jagmohan Lal	Executive Engineer (PTCC), R.S.E.B., Jaipur.
	4. Shri A. G. Najor	A.E. PTCC O/o GM Telecom., Jaipur.
5. Tamil Nadu . . .	1. Shri T. V. Sivakumaran	Dy. GM Telecom., T. N. Circle, Madras.
	2. Shri B. V. Subramanian	Sr. Signal & Telecom. Engineer S. Railway, Madras.
	3. Shri M. Chinnaswamy	S.E. (RE) TNEB, Madras.
6. Punjab	1. Shri V. P. Sharma	Director (Trans.) Design, Directorate, PSEB, Jullundur.
	2. Shri Nirmal Saroop	Director Telecom., Jullundur.
	3. Shri Darshan Singh	AE PTCC O/o GM Telecom., Ambala.
7. Haryana	1. Shri R. C. Gupta	S.E. (Trans.) Design, Hissar.
	2. Shri M. C. Trehan	Director Telecom. O/o GMT, Ambala.
	3. Shri Darshan Singh	AE PTCC O/o GMT, Ambala.
8. Himachal Pradesh .	1. Shri G. K. Nag	SE P&D (E) Simla H&HP.
	2. Shri M. C. Trehan	Director Telecom., Ambala.
	3. Shri Darshan Singh	AE PTCC O/o GMT, Ambala.
9. Union Territory of Chandigarh	1. Shri M. C. Joshi	DM Telephones, Chandigarh.
	2. Shri P. O. Sarwal	SE (UT) Electricity, Chandigarh.
	3. Shri Darshan Singh	AE, PTCC, O/o GMT, Ambala.
10. Bihar	1. Shri V. P. Sinha	Dy. G. M. Telecom., Patna.
	2. Shri B. Prasad	S.E. (S&D), Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna.
	3. Shri P. S. Venkataraman	DSTE Eastern Railway, Kanpur.
	4. Shri M. Ram Kumar	DSTG S.E. Railway, Chakradharpur.

State	Member's Name	Designation
	5. Shri V. S. Katiyar	Dy. CSTE S.E. Railway, Gorakhpur.
	6. Capt. P. V. Verghese	O/o Bihar & Orissa, area Danapur.
	7. Shri A. K. Deva	AE PTCC O/o GMT, Patna.
	8. Shri V. Kumar	ADT (PTCC) O/o GMT, Patna.
11. Madhya Pradesh	1. Shri Prakash Narain	Dy. GMT, Bhopal
	2. Shri N. I. Srivastava	DE Works O/o C.E., MPSEB, Jabalpur
	3. Shri I. B. K. Gumasta	AE PTCC O/o GMT Bhopal
12. Kerala	1. Shri S. K. D. Garg	Dy. GM Telecom, Trivandrum.
	2. Shri P. K. Govindan Kutty	S.E. (Tech) KSEB, Trivandrum
	3. Shri V. Seshan	DET PTCC (T&D Circle), Madras.
	4. Shri B. V. Subramanian	SSTE (S. Railway).
13. U.P.	1. Shri A. L. Gupta	Dy. GM (P) O/o GMT, Lucknow.
	2. Shri Ahmed Sayeed	S.E. Rural Elec. & Secy. System, Lucknow.
14. Maharashtra	1. Shri P. H. Venkateshwaran	Director Telecom., Bombay.
	2. Shri C. G. Malkhani	Chief Engineer (RE & COM) MSEB, Bombay.
	3. Shri Muthukurubinh	DET PTCC Bombay
	Representatives from Electrical Inspectorate, and Central Railway also attend. No specific nomination.	
15. N.E. Region comprising Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland States/Union Territory.	1. Shri R. Lalwani	Director Telecom., Shillong
	2. Shri D. S. Rajput	Director Telecom., Dibrugarh.
	3. Shri A. K. Chowdhary	AE PTCC O/o GMT Shillong
	4. Shri R. K. Jain	Ex. Engineer, PTCC Assam State Electricity Board.
	5. Shri J. H. Kynta	Ex. Engineer, Elect. Meghalaya Elec. Board.
	6. Shri S. H. Sema	Ex. Engineer (Elec.) for Nagaland State.
	7. Shri R. K. Tikendra	S.E. (Elec.), Manipur.
	8. Shri A. Bhomick	Ex. Engineer (Elec.) Tripura State.
	9. Shri S. R. Das	S.E. (Elec.) Mizoram State
	10. Shri A. K. Mazumdar	Ex. Engineer (Elec.) for Arunachal Pradesh.
	11. Shri M. K. Miha	Ex. Engineer (Elec.) Shillong.
	12. Shri T. D. Gupta	S.E. N.E.R.E.B., Shillong.
	13. Col. T. John	101, Area Headquarters, C/o 99 APO.
	14. Shri Goswami	Chief Electrical Inspector, Govt. of Assam.
	15. Lt. Col. U. N. Mahapatra	356 Sig. Regiment C/o 99 APO.

State	Member's Name	Designation
	16. Shri P. B. Dah	Sr. Electrical Inspector, Govt. of Meghalaya.
	17. Mrs. Milee Roy	Electrical Inspector, Govt. of Tripura.
	18. Shri S. S. Ghose	Regional Electrical Inspector, N. E. R. E. B. (CEA) for Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
	19. Shri P. R. Dugal	Chief Electrical Inspector, Govt. of Manipur.
	20. Shri I. Lanutoy	Chief Engineer (Elec.) Govt. of Nagaland.
16. Orissa	1. Shri P. P. Vittal	Director Telecom., Bhubaneswar.
	2. Shri G. Patra	S.E. Tech. O.S.E.B. Bhubaneswar.
17. Karnataka	1. Shri Rustum Ali	Dy. GM Telecom., Bangalore.
	2. Shri B. T. Siddabasavaih	S.E. Load Despatch Centre, KSEB, Bangalore.
18. Gujarat	1. Shri S. P. Kakkar	Dy. GM Telecom., Bangalore.
	2. Shri S. P. Buch	Member (Power) Gujarat State Electricity Board, Ahmedabad.
	3. Shri K. N. Chattopadhyaya	A.E., PTCC O/o GMT, Ahmedabad.
	4. Shri G. M. Balachandran	SSTE Western Railway.
	5. Shri M. I. Khumri	Electrical Inspector, Govt. of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.

B. Members of Central P. T., C. C. 1981-82

1. Member (PS) C.E.A., New Delhi	Shri V. V. Rao, Chief Engineer (PS).
2. Director (Trans) CEA, New Delhi	Shri. N. V. Krishnaswami, Director (Telecom.).
3. Dy. Director (PTCC) CEA, New Delhi	Shri V. K. Malhotra, Dy Director, PTCC.
4. G.M. T&D Circle, Jabalpur	Shri H. C. Mathur, GM.
5. Divisional Engineer Telegraphs (PTCC)	1. Shri V. C. Saxena 2. Shri Muthu Kurubaih 3. Shri V. Seshan 4. Shri A. K. Das Gupta
6. Director (ML), P&T Dte	Shri M. R. Rao
7. Director (RD), P&T Dte	Shri K. Radhakrishnan
8. Dy. Director, TRC, New Delhi	Shri K. N. Singh
9. Dy. General Manager (T) T&D Circle, Jabalpur.	Shri T. L. Bhatia
10. Joint Director Telecom. (G), Railway Board, New Delhi	Shri Arun Bhatnagar, Jt. Director (S&T).
11. Wireless Adviser, Ministry of Communications, New Delhi.	Shri T. V. Shrirangan.
12. Army Representative	Lt. Col. J. S. Narasimhan, Army Headquarters, New Delhi.

NOMINEES OF ALL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS, STATE GOVERNMENTS AND OF GMS TELECOM ALSO ATTEND

Statement—II

Name of line	Date referred	Present status	Reasons for delay/hold up	Likely date for clearances
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jammu-Pathankot NCJ Line (J&K)	Feb. 1977	Pending	Detailed technical date of power/telecom. lines awaited.	Likely by March 82.
2. Hinglakandi Canal line (WB)	18-11-78	Cleared		
3. LD New Telephone connection from Pandua Telephone exchange (WB)	17-12-80	Do.		
4. LD New Telephone connection Kalna Exchange (WB)	17-12-80	Do.		
5. LD New Telephone connection from Kalna Exchange (WB)	17-12-80	Do.		
6. Rasipuram Exch. to Namagiripet LDPT (TN)	28-9-81	Pending	Detailed technical data of power/telecom lines awaited.	In about 2 months.
7. Ranipet-Brahama-desam, LD. PT (TN)	19-8-81	Cleared		
8. Dalmia-Pudupulayam LD-PT (TN)	31-3-81	Do.		
9. Nadurapatty-LDPT	13-2-81	Do.		
10. Jhukhala-Bilaspur SAX Jn Line (HP)	21-10-81	Pending	Detailed technical data of power/telecom lines awaited.	In about 4 months.
11. Sendwa-Pansimal Trunk line for Pansemal SAX (MP)	14-8-81	Pending	Detailed technical data of power/telecom lines awaited.	In about 2 months.
12. Sendwa-Ojhar SAX Trunk line (MP)	14-8-81	Pending	Detailed technical data of power/telecom lines awaited.	In about 2 months.
13. Telephone extensions from Thanni Thode Exchange	Aug. 81	Do.	Do.	Do.
14. Chatrapur-IRE L&D Matikhal line (Orissa)	21-5-81	Do.	Power & telecom-details awaited.	In about 1 month's time.
15. Dehradun-Rajaiwala LDPCO (U.P.)	12-6-80	Cleared		
16. Dehradun-Felakui LDPCO (UP).	Do.	Do.		

1	2	3	4	5
17. Muzaffarnagar-Meerut Coaxial cable	12-9-77	Cleared		
18. Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee Coaxial Cable	Do.	Do.		
19. Agra-Sagar Coaxial-Cable.	30-4-81	Pending	Case is under process	See remarks against S. No. 125/134
20. Jamna Nagar-Ambala Coaxial Cable	12-9-77	Cleared		
21. Jayant-Kerali Road Railway Road, Alignment	18-5-79	Do.		
22. Baroda-Derol Trunk Line	30-9-80	Do.		
23. Amreli-Lalavadar Coaxial Cable	23-5-81	Do.		
24. Kudal-Kankovali Trunk Line (MA)	23-7-81	Do.		
25. Murbad-Dhasai (MH)	28-5-81	Cleared		
26. Beer-Wadwani (MH)	29-4-81	Do.		
27. Beer-Pimpalner (MH)	Do.	Do.		
28. Chandi-Koilwar (BH)	24-3-81	Do.		
29. Bhadur-Koilwar	Do.	Do.		
30. Khangaon-Koilwar	Do.	Do.		
31. Kulharia-Koilwar	Do.	Do.		
32. Sakadi-Koilwar	Do.	Do.		
33. Kori-Agiaon	Do.	Do.		
34. Narainpur-Agiaon	Do.	Do.		
35. Kab-Bikram	Do.	Do.		
36. Kteya-Behea	Do.	Do.		
37. Bagen-Raghunathpur	Do.	Do.		
38. Nandan-Dumraon	Do.	Do.		
39. Keshopur-Simri	Do.	Do.		
40. Sedha-Piro	Do.	Do.		

1	2	3	4	5
41. Maira Barith-Pawapuri	26-3-81	Cleared		
42. Ghosrawan-Pawapuri	Do.	Do.		
43. Barhauna-Noorsarai	Do.	Do.		
44. Barakhund-Noorsarai (BH)	Do.	Do.		
45. Sartha-Harnaut	Do.	Do.		
46. Dosuit-Harnaut	Do.	Do.		
47. Sabnathua-Harnaut	Do.	Do.		
48. Panhar-Islampur	Do.	Do.		
49. Aungari-Ekangarsarai	Do.	Do.		
50. OP-Ikangarsarai	Do.	Do.		
51. Juniar-Hilsa	Do.	Do.		
52. Asarhi-Hilsa	Do.	Do.		
53. Sugaon-Jahanbad	Do.	Do.		
54. Kaswan-Jahanbad	Do.	Do.		
55. Alinagar-Surajgarh	29-3-81	Do.		
56. Kawatpur-Surajgarh	Do.			
57. Balgudar-Lakhisarai	Do.			
58. Sharma-Lakhisarai	Do.			
59. Nandnuma-Lakhsarai	Do.	Do.		
60. Tecarhat-Lakhisarai	Do.	Do.		
61. Gangasarai-Bharhiya	Do.	Do.		
62. Ghorghat-Bariarpur	Do.	Do.		
63. Amari-Jamalpur	Do.	Do.		
64. Makanpur-Warisaliganj (BH)	Do.			
65. Mongarh-Jamalpur	Do.			
66. Deodhu-Chatterwar-Warisaliganj	Do.	Do.		
67. Panigari-Warisaliganj	Do.	Do.		
68. Chakbai-Warisaliganj	Do.	Do.		

1	2	3	4	5
69. Kuturi-Warisaliganj	29-3-81	Cleared		
70. Bhadhokhara-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
71. Sonsihari-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
72. Kena-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
73. Naridganj-Hasua	Do.	Do.		
74. Tungi-Hasua	Do.	Do.		
75. Bangalba-Jamalpur	Do.	Do.		
76. Sheokund-Monghyr	Do.	Do.		
77. Mafa-Sheikhpura	Do.	Do.		
78. Barew-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
79. Manjhila-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
80. Husainbad-Sheikhpura	Do.	Do.		
81. Andharwai-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
82. Satgawan-Nawada	Do.	Do.		
83. Mobarakpur-Morhaura	3-4-81	Do.		
84. Olhanpur-Morhaura	Do.	Do.		
85. Arna-Mashrak (BH)	Do.	Do.		
86. Narainpur-Marhoura	Do.	Do.		
87. Lachiketuka-Marhoura	Do.	Do.		
88. Bardahia-Marhoura	Do.	Do.		
89. Pachbhinda-Marhoura	Do.	Do.		
90. Gamhari-Sidhwalin	Do.	Do.		
91. Parsauna-Dighwara	Do.	Do.		
92. Pirauna-Chapra	Do.	Do.		
93. Satjora-Mashrak	Do.	Do.		
94. Gopalpur-Mashrak	Do.	Do.		
95. Jagalpur-Mashrak	Do.	Do.		
96. Fazallahpur-Sidhwalia	Do.	Do.		
97. Sewtapur-Mairwa	Do.	Do.		
98. Kabirpur-Mairwa	Do.	Do.		
99. Pachouri-Biharsharif	25-3-81	Do.		
100. Gonawan-Harnaut	Do.	Do.		
101. Pawari-Harnaut	Do.	Do.		

	1	2	3	4	5
102. Khamaini-Arawal	28-3-81	Cleared			
103. Karath-Piro	26-8-81	Do.			
104. Bihta English-Piro	Do.	Do.			
105. Chhaurahi Jungle Mahal (BH)—Piro	Do.	Do.			
106. Semraon-Piro	Do.	Do.			
107. Nonar-Piro	Do.	Do.			
108. Bimwaon-Behea	Do.	Do.			
109. Hardia-Behea	Do.	Do.			
110. Maranpur-Agiaon	Do.	Do.			
111. Kayamnagar-Arrah	Do.	Do.			
112. Non-Exchange line between Ranchi & Patratua.	28-12-81	Do.			
113. Rataitha-Haveli Kharagpur.	9-3-81	Pending	Detailed technical data of power/telecom lines awaited.	In about 2 months	
114. Agrahan-Haveli Kharagpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
115. Bauhara-Haveli Kharagpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
116. Kanre-Godda..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
117. Dumka-Amarapura-Dumka	19-8-81	Do.	Do.	Do.	
118. Deoghar-Saraiyaiat-Deoghar	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
119. Dumka-Masangore-Dumka.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
120. Madhupur-Sarath-Madhupur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
121. Mandya-Doddamalgade (KTK) (Opening of 25 lines SAX)	13-12-80	Cleared			
122. CXI Cable Mangalore Cannanore.	29-6-80	Do.			
123. Bhandare-Gondia-Tumsa Coax-Cable	21-11-80	Do.			
124. Jalgaon-Sonwad	24-1-81	Do.			

1	2	3	4	5
125. Diva-Vasai Rly Telecom. Line.	4-4-81	Pending	Technical details awaited.	Clearance involves study of number of technical details like soil resistivity power telecom. Detailed computation of induction, L.F. tests in marginal cases etc. These shall be cleared expeditiously, subject to being technically feasible and within safe limits.
126. Chandigarh-Rewar-Haroanshahar Coaxial Cable	1-9-81	Do.	Do.	
127. Amritsar-Wagha Coaxial Cable.	13-8-81	Do.	Do.	
128. Shinegoppa-Sindhanoor NCJ Telecom. Line.	12-8-81	Do.	Do.	
129. Kozhikode-Palghat Coax-Cable.	8-9-81	Do.	Do.	
130. Kozhikode-Trichur Coax-cable.	7-8-81	Do.	Do.	
131. Jabalpur-Damoh-Sagar Coax - Cable.	22-12-80	Do.	Do.	
132. Satna Microwave Station Coax-Cable Satna MUX station.	17-6-81	Do.	Do.	
133. 4 Wire Coaxial Cable between Calcutta and Asansol.	1981	Do.	Do.	
134. Nagpur-Bhandara-Sambalpur Coaxial Cable.	9-6-80	Do.	Do.	

Terms of Membership of State Legislative Council

254. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes are contemplated regarding the term of Membership of State Legislative Council;

(b) whether Election Commission has made any recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Election Commission has recommended that election law may be amended so as to ensure that

the biennial elections to the Council of States and the State Legislative Councils are held after every two years and the cycle of term of office of the Members of these Houses is fixed on permanent footing by making suitable provision in the law itself to the effect that in cases where the elections to fill seats in those Houses could not be held on due dates, the members elected or nominated thereafter would serve only for the remainder of the period of six years to be reckoned from the date of issue of the notification under section 71 or section 74 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Hospital in Talcher Coal Mines

255. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of hospitals opened by his Ministry in different coal mines of the country?

(b) whether his Ministry has a proposal for establishing a hospital in Talcher Coal Mines area during the Sixth Plan period?

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned by his Ministry for the implementation of such proposals; and

(d) when is the construction work expected to be started there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In all, 65 hospitals are being run by Coal India Limited and Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for coal workers.

(b) A Regional Hospital has already been opened in Talchar area by the Central Coalfields Ltd. However, a proposal for opening a Central Hospital in this area is also under consideration.

(c) and (d). Sanction for the proposal Central Hospital for Talcher area is yet to be issued.

Gas Connections in Thane District

256. SHRI R. K. MHAIGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for gas connections pending duly registered with various dealers in Thane District as on 30th September, 1981; and

(b) the number of gas connections released in Thane District during the period 1st April, 1981 to 30th September, 1981 and number of connections

proposed to be released during the period 1st October, 1981 to 31st March, 1982, and during the financial year 1982-83, in Thane District (Maharashtra)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There are about 90,000 applicants in the waiting list for cooking gas (LPG) connections in the Thane District in Maharashtra as on 30-9-1981.

(b) About 9000 LPG connections have been released in the district during the period from 1st April, 1981 to 30th September 1981. The details regarding the number of LPG connections proposed to be released in Thane during the rest of the year and the coming financial year are not readily available.

Exploration of New Oil and Gas Areas

257. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new oil and gas bearing areas in the country have been explored; if so, the details thereof and their estimated potential;

(b) the steps being taken to exploit these newly-found resources and how long will it take to start pumping operations; and

(c) what other potential areas are being explored to make India self-sufficient in oil in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**आकाशवाणी प्रसारणों के अन्तर्गत न
आने वाले क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता**

258. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आकाशवाणी प्रसारण कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में नहीं सुने जा सकते तथा वह क्षेत्र कहां-कहां पर है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आकाशवाणी की प्रसारण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का है ; यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की जानी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर के जिलों के साथ लगने वाले 60,000 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र के अधिकतर भागों में आकाशवाणी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं और सरकार पिछले दो वर्षों से उन क्षेत्रों में यह सुविधा देने में आनाकानी कर रही है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का है जिससे उक्त क्षेत्रों को भी इस सेवा के अन्तर्गत लिया जा सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त स्थानों पर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ साहेब) : (क) और (ख). देश का लगभग 27 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र किसी भी मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर के सेवा क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है । तथापि, कवर न होने वाले इन सभी क्षेत्रों को द्वितीय ग्रेड की शार्ट वेव सेवा प्रदान की जाती है । चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्यारह केन्द्रों के ट्रांसमीटरों की शक्ति बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अलावा, 12 स्थानों पर नए रेडियो स्टेशन भी खोले जा रहे हैं । इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वित होने पर मीडियम वेव सेवा से कवर न होने वाले क्षेत्रों का रकबा कम हो कर 14 प्रतिशत रह जायेगा । राज्य-वार क्षेत्रों का ब्योरा संलग्न सूची में दिया गया है । तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि जनसंख्या-वार कवरेज अब 89 प्रतिशत है और छठी योजना के अन्त में यह 95 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी ।

(ग) यह सही है कि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के आसपास के क्षेत्रों को पर्याप्त मीडियम वेव सेवा प्राप्त नहीं होती । संसाधनों की कमी के कारण छठी योजना में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों को शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

आकाशवाणी के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटरों द्वारा कवर न होने वाले जिलों/क्षेत्रों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	छठी योजना पूरी होने के बाद
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1. करीम नगर 2. वारंगल 3. खम्मम 4. पूर्व गोदावरी 5. विशाखापत्तनम
2.	असम	1. गोलपारा 2. उत्तर कछार और मिर्जि पहाड़िया

क्रम संख्या राज्य

छटी योजना पूरी होने के बाद

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 3. | गुजरात | 1. दि डेंगल
2. सूरत
3. बनास कंठा |
| 4. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1. चम्बा
2. कांगड़ा
3. मंडी
4. कुलू
5. महासू
6. लाहुत स्पति
7. किन्नौर |
| 5. | जम्मू व कश्मीर | 1. लद्दाख
2. डोडा
3. राजौरी
4. पंच |
| 6. | कर्नाटक | 1. कुर्ग
2. दक्षिण कन्नारा
3. हस्सम
4. सिमोगा
5. चिकमंगलूर
6. मैसूर |
| 7. | केरल | 1. कन्नानोर
2. कोजिकोड
3. मलापुरम
4. पालघाट
5. इडिस्सी |
| 8. | मध्य प्रदेश | 1. बस्तर
2. सरगुजा
3. सिधी
4. शिवपुरी
5. मोरेना
6. शाहडोल
7. मांडला |

क्रम सं० राज्य

छटी योजना पूरी होने के बाद

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 9. महाराष्ट्र | 1. कोल्हापुर
2. रत्नागिरी
3. नासिक |
| 10. मेघालय | 1. गारो पहाड़ियां |
| 11. नागालैंड | 1. स्वेनसांग |
| 12. उड़ीसा | 1. सम्बलपुर
2. बालांगीर
3. कालाहांडी
4. कोरापुट
5. बौधखुंडमाल |
| 13. पंजाब | फिरोजपुर |
| 14. राजस्थान | 1. गंगानगर
2. बीकानेर
3. चुरू
4. जैसलमेर
5. बाड़मेर
6. जालौर
7. सिरोही |
| 15. सिक्किम | 1. सिक्किम |
| 16. तमिलनाडु | 1. नीलगिरि |
| 17. उत्तर प्रदेश | 1. उत्तरकाशी
2. चमोली
3. पिथौरागढ़ के भागः—
निम्नलिखित
1. टिहरी गढ़वाल
2. अल्मोड़ा
3. नैनीताल
4. पीलीभीत
5. मिर्जापुर |

क्रम सं० राज्य

छटी योजना पूरी होने के बाद

संघशासित क्षेत्र

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप | 1. उत्तर अंडमान द्वीप |
| | 2. निकोबार |
| 2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 1. कामेंग |
| | 2. लोहित |
| 3. गोवा, दमन और दियू | 1. गोवा |
| 4. मिजोरम | 1. सुंगलेह |
| | 2. सेहा |

नोट : तथापि, कालम 3 में उल्लिखित सभी क्षेत्रों को द्वितीय ग्रेड की शार्टवेव सेवा प्रदान की जाती है।

Dispatching of Hindi Telegrams from Mahad (Maharashtra)

259. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that there is no arrangement for dispatching Hindi telegrams from Mahad in Rajgarh District in Maharashtra though channel is available;

(b) are Government also aware that at present Hindi telegrams from Mahad are sent to Pen on phone and from there telegrams are sent causing inconvenience to the people; and

(c) whether Government propose to give the facility and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) No Sir, arrangements do exist for despatching Hindi telegrams from Mahad.

(b) Hindi telegrams from Mahad to Pen are transmitted over Morse Circuit and during interruptions of telegraph lines telegrams are sent over phone.

(c) Dos not arise.

Allotment of Cooking Gas Agencies to Freedom Fighters and their Wards

260. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters or their wards who have been given cooking gas agencies in the country along with their location;

(b) the number and names of freedom fighters or their wards who have applied for the cooking gas agency; and

(c) the names of places which have been exclusively reserved from the freedom fighters and their wards for the cooking gas agencies?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Reservation for outstanding social workers/freedom fighters has been introduced from 1981-82 only. No cooking gas agency is reported to have been awarded under this category so far.

(b) Such information is not maintained by Government.

(c) The names of places which have been reserved for outstanding social workers/freedom fighters for cooking gas agencies in 1981-82 plan are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State	Locations reserved for Social Workers/Freedom Fighters
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Vijayawada
Assam	Jorhat
Bihar	Sitamarhi
Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Surat
Haryana	Sirsa
Karnataka	Mysore, Chitradurga
Kerala	Cannanore
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain, Ratlam, Bhopal, Indore
Maharashtra	Bombay, Pune
Orissa	Rourkela
Punjab	Gurdaspur, Patiala, Kapurthala
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Bikaner, Churu
Tamil Nadu	Madras, Coimbatore
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Lucknow, Khalilabad, Barcily, Gonda, Saharanpur, Mathura.
West Bengal	Calcutta.

Installation of Captive Diesel Generator for Sangli Radio Station

261. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of proper supply for transmitter, about 200 hours of scheduled programmes of Sangli All India Radio Station (Maharashtra) have been lost in the 1980-81;

(b) whether in order to avoid such a loss of programmes, the All India Radio is planning to install a captive diesel generator;

(c) if so, since when the proposal has been under consideration;

(d) what progress has been made so far in this regard; and

(e) when the installation of this captive diesel generator will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Out of 4007 hours of scheduled programmes in the year 1980-81, only 65 hours and 12 minutes of programme time (1.63 per cent) were lost due to non-availability of power supply to the transmitter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Action has been taken on hand in July, 1981 to prepare a project note. Action on the installation of the captive diesel generator will be initiated after the Government has approved the scheme.

Installation of Telephone Exchange at Golegaon, Sillod, District Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

262. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a telephone exchange was proposed to be installed at Golegaon, Taluq Sillod, Distt. Aurangabad (Maharashtra) in 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of Rupees have been recovered as deposits for new connections in 1978; if so, the total amount;

(c) what are the reasons for not having installed the said proposed telephone exchange at Golegaon; and

(d) what remedies are being thought of to overcome the difficulties faced by the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,700/- were deposited as advance by 17 prospective subscribers in 1979.

(c) The scheme for provision of exchange was sanctioned in January, 1980. The normal lead time between sanction of the proposal and provision of facility is about 24 months. This has further worsened due to strike in Indian Telephone Industries.

(d) Efforts are being made to procure essential items and open the exchange.

बिहार में बिजली की स्थिति

263. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बिजली की खपत क्या है ;

(ख) बिहार में बिजली की मांग कितनी है ;

(ग) बिहार में कितनी बिजली पैदा होती है ;

(घ) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की कितनी बिजली दी गई और नगरीय क्षेत्रों को कितनी दी गई ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई स्थिति से सन्तुष्ट है और यदि नहीं तो बिजली को सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(च) बिजली की मांग एवं सप्लाई के राज्य-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) बिहार में वर्तमान दैनिक औसत खपत लगभग 8 मिलियन यूनिट है ।

(ख) बिहार में ऊर्जा की वर्तमान दैनिक औसत आपूर्ति-क्षमता लगभग 12 मिलियन यूनिट है ।

(ग) बिहार में वर्तमान दैनिक औसत निबल उत्पादन लगभग 8 मिलियन यूनिट है ।

(घ) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान बिहार में कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध कराई गई ऊर्जा 434 मिलियन यूनिट होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है । वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान शहरी क्षेत्रों और औद्योगिक सेक्टर को दी गई ऊर्जा लगभग 3321 मिलियन यूनिट थी ।

(ङ) बिहार में विद्युत् की सप्लाई की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है । विद्युत् की कमी के लिए मुख्य कारण हैं, पटरातु तथा बौनी में ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों का असन्तोषजनक

कार्य-निष्पादन होना। बिहार में साथ विद्युत उत्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 660 मेगावाट की उत्पादन क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि की भी आयोजना की गई है।

(च) अक्टूबर, 1981 के दौरान ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और उपलब्धता का राज्यवार ब्योरा दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है (उपाबन्ध-1)।

विवरण

अक्टूबर, 1981 के दौरान ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता का राज्यवार ब्योरा दिखाने वाला विवरण।

(सभी आंकड़े मिलियन यूनिट में हैं)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	अक्टूबर, 1981 में आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता
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I. उत्तर क्षेत्र

1. हरियाणा	आवश्यकता	340
	सप्लाई	375
	कमी	35
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	आवश्यकता	30
	सप्लाई	33
	कमी	3
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर	आवश्यकता	88
	सप्लाई	85
	कमी	3
4. पंजाब	आवश्यकता	566
	सप्लाई	526
	कमी	9
5. राजस्थान	आवश्यकता	396
	सप्लाई	387
	कमी	9
6. उ० प्र०	आवश्यकता	1226
	सप्लाई	889
	कमी	337
7. दिल्ली	आवश्यकता	226
	सप्लाई	252
	कमी	26
8. चण्डीगढ़	आवश्यकता	21
	सप्लाई	19
	कमी	2

क्र० सं० राज्य

अक्तूबर, 1981

में आवश्यकता

तथा उपलब्धता

II. पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

1. गुजरात	आवश्यकता	896
	सप्लाई	850
	कमी	46
2. म० प्र०	आवश्यकता	585
	सप्लाई	568
	कमी	19
3. महाराष्ट्र	आवश्यकता	1995
	सप्लाई	1585
	कमी	410
4. गोवा	आवश्यकता	43
	सप्लाई	35
	कमी	8

III. दक्षिणी क्षेत्र

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	आवश्यकता	604
	सप्लाई	684
	कमी	780
2. कर्नाटक	आवश्यकता	764
	सप्लाई	668
	कमी	96
3. तमिलनाडु	आवश्यकता	975
	सप्लाई	940
	कमी	35
4. केरल	आवश्यकता	292
	सप्लाई	329
	कमी	37
5. पांडिचेरी	आवश्यकता	16
	सप्लाई	16
	कमी	—

क० सं० राज्य

प्रकृति, 1981

में आवश्यकता

तथा उपलब्धता

IV. पूर्वी क्षेत्र

1. बिहार	आवश्यकता	330
	सप्लाई	251
	कमी	79
2. पश्चिमी बंगाल	आवश्यकता	585
	सप्लाई	472
	कमी	113
3. दामोदर घाटी निगम	आवश्यकता	462
	सप्लाई	427
	कमी	35
4. उड़ीसा	आवश्यकता	264
	सप्लाई	336
	कमी	72
5. सिक्किम	आवश्यकता	3
	सप्लाई	3
	कमी	—

V. उत्तरी - पूर्वी क्षेत्र

आवश्यकता	94
सप्लाई	120
कमी	+ 26

Steps to Improve Communications System in view of Asian Games in 1982

264. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the Communications System in view of the Asian Games to be held in 1982; and

(b) the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) the following special steps are being taken

to improve the telecommunication system of Delhi in view of the Asian Games to be held in 1982:—

1. Special testing and overhaul of telephone exchanges concerned and testing by the Technical & Development Circle of the P&T Department has been arranged to be carried out once this year and once more after Monsoons next year;

2. Special testing of all telephone instruments and teleprinter machines to be used in connection with the Games in the Test Room, New Delhi is being arranged for this purpose;

3. Special maintenance control centre will be opened to carry out changes and shifts required at short notice at the time of the Games.

4. Modern Electronic Exchanges (PABXs) are being installed in the Games Village and in Hotels which are under construction for the Asian Games 1982;

5. Special training is being arranged for staff for electronic exchange installation and maintenance; and

6. The Games Village and other Press centres will be directly linked to the International Trunk and Telex exchanges to expedite international telephone and telex calls.

(b) Action has been taken on all these aspects and progressively the works will be completed by June 1982.

Alleged Evasion of Censorship Rules through Benami Certificates

265. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cinemas in India are advocating and portraying sexual morals which is inconsistent with the norms of Indian Tradition; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the large-scale evasion of existing censorship rules for such portrayal through benami certificates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The production of films in India is largely in the private sector and Government have no control as such thereon. However, before certification for public exhibition, all films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. In accordance with these guidelines, while examining films for certification, the Board shall ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. The Board shall also ensure that the film

is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact and is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates. Portions in films considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines are deleted before censor certificates are granted. Certificate is refused in cases where even by such deletions the objectionable impact of a film cannot be removed.

(b) This part of the question is not very clear. Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the censorship violations committed by a section of the film industry. The types of violations that come to notice are (i) insertion of excised portions in the censored print; (ii) screening of uncensored films by forging the title on certificate issued in favour of another film; (iii) exhibition of banned film; (iv) exhibition of uncensored film; (v) exhibition of films without censor certificate; (vi) it appears that there are smuggled foreign films with forged censor certificates sometimes screened in some of the States; and (vii) it has also been reported that non-adults gain entry into cinema halls when the film being exhibited is certified for adults only. However, the responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. From time to time the Board and the Central Government have brought the problem of censorship violations to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. This problem was also discussed at the conference of the State Information Ministers, 1980 and the necessity for strict enforcement of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the rules framed thereunder was impressed upon them.

Proposals for amendment of the Cinematograph Act 1952 making the offences punishable under the provisions relating to certification of films cognisable, enhancement of penal provisions and for the Central Government

taking over powers for suspension or revocation of the censor certificates in cases of censorship violations are before the Parliament.

Setting up of Power Plants by Private Sector

266. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have made suggestions for inviting Sector to set up power generation plants under their managements;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) to (c). With a view to increasing availability of power and also for attracting larger capital investing for the power sector some State Governments have forwarded certain proposals received from the private sector to set up power generation plants. The particulars of these proposals are indicated below:

Name of business house/party	Place where project proposed	Capacity	Whether joint sector or individually	Present status of examination
1	2	3	4	5
1. M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Jamshedpur	200 MW	Joint sector with Govt. of Bihar participation	Final decision has not been taken.
2. M/s. Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd.	Palamau	135 MW	Joint sector with Govt. of Bihar participation.	No final decision has been taken.
3. M/s. Kirloskar Group of Industries, M/s Serapathy Whitley and Associated Co. and M/s John Fowlar Ltd. Jointly.	(a) Madhavamantri anicut across river Cauvery	1.5 MW	Not finalised	No decision has been taken.
	(b) Canal site on Cauvery below K.R. Sagar Dam	1.5 MW		
	(c) Sivasamudram	0.25 MW		
4. UP State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and the Industrial Units in Bulandshehar area.	Bulandshehar area	2×30 MW	Individually	Proposal lacked in essential details and has been referred back to UP State Electricity Board by Central Electricity Authority.

पश्चिमोत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की अलग न्यायपीठ बनाया जाना

267. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के एक न्यायपीठ की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक आयोग गठित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ; और यह आयोग कब तक काम करना आरम्भ करेगा ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आयोग का गठन 4 सितम्बर, 1981 को किया गया था और उसने अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है । उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री जसवंत सिंह उसके अध्यक्ष हैं तथा आंध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के एक सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री प्रोद्भूत श्री रामलू, और भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी श्री करम सिंह उसके सदस्य हैं । आयोग का मुख्यालय विज्ञान भवन अनेकसी नई दिल्ली में स्थित है ।

Opening New Mines in Raniganj-Asansol area in West Bengal

268. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) progress so far made in opening new mines in Raniganj-Asansol area in West Bengal; and

(b) expected time when these mines will go in for production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Of the 15 new coal mine projects in Raniganj coalfield to be taken up during the Sixth Plan, eight have been received and project reports for 7 mines are under formulation.

(b) Most of these mines are expected to go into production during 6th Plan or early years of 7th Plan.

Processing of Mexican crude in Indian Refineries

269. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any problems are being faced by the Indian Refineries in processing of the heavy Mexican crude; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of technical problems were experienced in the processing of Mexican crude (a blend of Maya/Isthmus) which was also witnessed by a team of Technical Experts from Mexico because Maya crude is comparatively heavy and viscous in nature. The Mexican authorities had been informed that the offered standard crude mix (50 : 50 Maya/Isthmus) cannot be accepted because of the technical problems.

Expenses incurred on Law Commission

270. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount spent by Government on the establishment (such as salaries, allowances, stationery, electricity, telephone bills; petrol

on staff cars etc.) of the Law Commission between 1st September, 1980—the day when the previous Law Commission ceased to exist till 30th September, 1981 due to failure of Government to appoint new Chairman and members of the Law Commission during this period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): It will not be correct to state that any amount was spent by Government on the establishment of the Law Commission between 1st September, 1980 and 30th September, 1981 due to failure of Government to appoint its new Chairman and Members.

During the period in question, a sum of Rs. 7,32,409.00 was spent by the Government on the establishment of the Commission which was engaged in carrying out the necessary preparatory research work including the collection of data for the consideration of the Members of the Commission and to facilitate its work.

**“50 हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी की आशंका”
शीर्षक से समाचार**

271. श्री क्या राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 नवम्बर, 1981 के “हिन्दुस्तान” समाचार पत्र के मुख पृष्ठ पर “50 हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी की आशंका” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) इस मामले में यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, तो वह क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख). और (ग), उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने आर्क फरनेस उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि आर्क फरनेसों को 1 नवम्बर, 1981 से 8.30 घण्टे या इससे अधिक समय विद्युत् सप्लाई मिल रही है । इन उद्योगों के कामिकों की छंटनी के किसी भी मामले की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Proposal to expand Haldia Refinery

272. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the propane deasphalting plant of Haldia Refinery;

(b) is there any proposal to produce lubricant in that Refinery;

(c) if so, details thereof and estimated cost thereof;

(d) number of new hands that will get jobs;

(e) when the plant will go for production; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Haldia Refinery is already producing lubricating oil base stocks. The expansion of propane deasphalting plant is being carried out for import substitution of cylinder oil base stock.

(c) The expansion of the plant envisages increase in extraction capacity from 336,000 tonnes to 448,000 tonnes per year. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 4.36 crores.

(d) It is estimated that only 8 additional personnel will be required for

operation and maintenance of expansion facilities.

(e) and (f). It is expected that the plant will be mechanically completed by March, 1983.

Power Plants by Private Sector

273. SHRI ATAL BIHARI

VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back he had called upon the private sector to make specific offers for setting up power generation plants;

(b) if so, the response received in this regard, particulars of proposals and Government's reaction to each one of them;

(c) are there any offers from multi-nationals;

(d) if so, their nature and particulars; and

(e) whether there is any proposal for offering distribution of power as well; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain proposals have been received from certain business houses/ existing licensees for establishing power generating plants. The particulars of such proposals are indicated below:—

The name of business house/party	Place where project proposed	Capacity	Whether joint sector or individually	Present status of examination
1	2	3	4	5
1. M/s. Tata Electric Co.	Trombay	500 MW (additional set)	Individually	The proposal was submitted to the State Government of Maharashtra. No decision has been taken by the State Government.
2. M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Jamshedpur	200 MW	Joint Sector with Govt. of Bihar participation.	Final decision has not been taken.
3. M/s. Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd.	Palamau	135 MW	Joint Sector with Govt. of Bihar participation.	No final decision has been taken.
4. M/s. Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	110 MW	Individually	Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic approval subject to final confirmation of coal linkage.

1	2	3	4	5
5. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Dandeli Dam and Power House	30 MW	Individually.	No decision has been taken.
6. M/s. Kirloskar Group of Industries.	(a) Madhavamantri anicut across river Cauvery.	1.5 MW	Not finalised.	No decision has been taken.
M/s. Senapathy Whitley and Associated Co. and	(b) Canal site on Cauvery below K.R. Sagar Dam.	1.5 MW		
M/s. John Fowlar Ltd. jointly.	(c) Sivasamudram	0.25 MW		
7. UP State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and the Industrial Units in Bulandshehar area.	Bulandshehar area.	2 x 30 MW	Individually.	Proposal lacked in essential details and has been referred back to UP State Electricity Board by Central Electricity Authority.
8. M/s. Renuagar Power Co. Ltd.	Renuagar Thermal Power Station.	2 x 67.5 MW (additional)	Individually.	Company has been requested to obtain necessary clearances from the concerned Departments/ Organisation under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and from environmental angle etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No offer has been received specifically for distribution of power in the recent past.

USSR proposal for Oil Exploration in Krishna-Godavari Basin

274. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has made a proposal for

oil exploration in the Krishna-Godavari basin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion for taking up contract drilling and other work in the onshore area has been received.

(b) A possible programme will be worked out after a more detailed discussion with a Soviet team.

Generation of Energy through Hydel and Thermal Sources

275. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much energy is sought to be generated through nuclear, solar, and Thermal sources in the next two years; and

(b) what will be the total demand of Energy in our country in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to the Eleventh Power Survey conducted recently by Central Electricity Authority, the total energy availability in the next 2 years would be as follows:—

1982-83	.	.	.	142167 MU
1983-84	.	.	.	161411 MU

The additions to capacity envisaged in the next 2 years in the Sixth Plan is as follows:—

	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear
	MW	MW	
1982-83	1374	2980	235
1983-84	1086	3150	..

(b) As per the assessments made in the Eleventh Power Survey the total requirement in the country in the next 2 years will be as under:—

1982-83	.	.	.	153921 MU
1983-84	.	.	.	168415 MU

Mobile Post Offices for Villages

276. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any mobile post office scheme in the country for villages having a population of two thousand or below and if so, since when (the details thereof in U.P. may be given);

(b) the number of mobile post offices in the country (State-wise) as on 1st January, 1976, 1st January, 1977, 1st January, 1978, 1st January, 1979 and 1st January, 1980 and 31st August, 1981; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The Government have introduced a mobile post office scheme in the rural areas of the country. The scheme is not specifically confined to villages having a population of 2000 or below. The mobile post office facility is provided to those villages which do not justify the opening of a stationery post office as per prescribed norms. The scheme was started in village Shirgaon in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra on 1.5.1974. Its introduction was commended to other Heads of Postal Circles in July, 1975. It was launched in a planned and phased way on an All-India basis in the year 1977-78. Their number in U.P., other States and the Union Territories is furnished in reply to part (b) of the Question.

(b) The number of mobile post offices existing in the various States of the country (including U.P.) and the Union Territories as on 1.1.76, 1.1.77, 1-1-1978, 1-1-1979, 1-1-1980 and 31-8-1980 is given in the attached statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of mobile post offices existing in the various States of the country

	1-1-76	1-1-77	1-1-78	1-1-79	1-1-80	31-8-81
Andhra Pradesh	..	46	694	1338	1494	991
Bihar	..	..	120	1284	2318	2598
Delhi	..	..	10	16	29	34
Gujarat	..	9	2687	2906	3589	3267
Diu	..	9	..	..	..	..
Daman	..	..	6	6	5	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	5	9	15	17
J&K	..	1	1	39	44	57
Kerala	..	21	76	172	182	200
L.M.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	..	..	2420	2833	3274	3625
M.P.	..	14	1737	2321	3046	3239
Maharashtra	24	179	1066	2289	2889	3233
Goa	..	1	13	21	39	40
Assam	..	352	381	422	614	608
Manipur	..	28	52	52	71	81
Tripura	..	21	42	60	53	43
Arunachal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	..	..	229	777	977	1049
Haryana	..	..	101	449	503	583
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	99	343	407	604
Chandigarh	..	..	..	2	2	2
Orissa	..	..	816	1309	1737	1771
Rajasthan	3	69	123	134	157	145
Tamilnadu	..	108	740	2092	2818	2720
Pondicherry	..	1	6	14	13	13
U.P.	..	..	4948	5399	6675	5906
W. Bengal	..	47	1320	1516	1822	1819
Sikkim	..	..	..	1	1	1
Andaman Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	2	2	2
TOTAL	27	906	17692	25802	32775	32652

Vist of Senior Officials of the Ministry to USSR

277. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA
REDDY:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of senior officials of the Ministry of Energy visited U.S.S.R. recently to identify areas of collaboration with the Soviet Union in building thermal and hydro power stations in India; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Under the protocol signed during the Sixth Session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation it was agreed that the Soviet Union would render part assistance to the tune of 250/300 crore out of total requirement of 900 crore for the setting up of 1000 MW thermal power station in India alongwith the development of the associated coal mine and transmission system. It was also agreed that the two sides would examine the possibilities of cooperation in other fields like operation and maintenance of power stations etc. Recently a meeting of the Working Group on Power set up under this protocol had its first meeting at Moscow. The main issue discussed at this meeting was the details regarding the work to be undertaken for the Waidhan Project. Besides this, discussions were also held with the USSR side on the possibilities of cooperation with USSR in various fields of power sector of interest to India.

Three expert teams in the fields of operation maintenance of thermal stations, power systems, hydro-electric projects had also visited USSR recently to examine areas in which there could be further cooperation with USSR. No final decision has been taken on the likely areas of cooperation.

Induction of officers in RIC Ltd., Calcutta

278. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers have been inducted into the R.I.C. Limited, Calcutta during the past one year and to what extent there has been resultant increase in expenditure and production; and

(b) Comparative figures of production and the expenditure on officers management during the last 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 18 officers were inducted into the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta during the past one year i.e., from November, 1980. Six Officers have, however, left the Corporation since then. The total increase in expenditure was Rs. 18000 per month on an average. These officers were inducted against vacant posts. From November, 1980 to October, 1981, the provisional value of production including service charges was of the order of Rs. 1.46 crores as against the value of average annual production including service charges of about a crore of Rupees during 1978-79 to 1980-81.

(b) Comparative figures of production (including service charges) and expenditure on officers management

during the last 3 years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure against Officer/management	Production (including service charges)
1978-79	4.02	89.59
1979-80	4.61	95.32
1980-81	3.98	101.60

कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन

279. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर में कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त काल करने के लिए लोगों के नाम बड़ी संख्या में प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है, जिन्होंने कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए पंजीकरण कराया है ; और

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों को कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और अब तक पंजीकृत लोगों को कब तक गैस कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराये जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख) देश में इस समय कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए लगभग 30 लाख आवेदन कर्ता प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में दर्ज हैं ।

(ग) देश में बड़ी मात्रा में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता के साथ तेल कंपनियों ने इस वर्ष मार्च से देश में प्रति माह एक लाख एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शन

जारी करना आरम्भ कर दिया है । ऐसी आशा है कि एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन कर्तियों की वर्तमान प्रतीक्षा सूचियां अगले दो वर्षों में निपटा दी जायेंगी ।

Unauthorised power connections in Delhi disrupting distribution system

280. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are thousands of unauthorised power connections in the capital which are mostly of industrial units that disrupt the distribution system;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to put an end to unauthorised connections; and

(c) how these unauthorised connections were provided; and

(d) what action is being taken against those who are responsible for the irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). A number of industrial units functioning in various parts of Delhi are reported to be either misusing the connections e.g., using electric connection for the purpose other than for which the connection was sanctioned or have connected unauthorised load over and above the sanctioned load. All power connections, when installed initially, are authorised connections but it becomes unauthorised when the consumer starts using it for other purposes instead of the one for which it was originally sanctioned. In a number of such cases, the electric connection is taken for domestic or commercial purposes but later on, this connection

is used for running industries. Such unauthorised use or connection of excess load have resulted not only in overloading of the system causing frequent failures of power supply but also results in financial loss to the Undertaking. In both the cases of unauthorised connection/use of excess load, DESU has powers to disconnect power supply to such consumers by giving due notice. However, in actual practice disconnection of supply is not being resorted to as it is felt that such disconnection may affect the industrial growth of the area and may create loss of employment to a number of workers. However, at present for excess load, 25 per cent surcharge and for misuse both higher tariff and surcharge are levied. The overall question of how to tackle this problem is also engaging the attention of the Government.

Purchase of drillship from U.S. firm

281. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has decided to charter a Dynamically Positioned (DP) drillship SEDCO-445 from U.S. Firm at a rental charge of 90 million dollars for 3 years;

(b) whether the rolling international purchase price of a DP drillship comparable to SEDCO-445 ranges between 60 and 80 million dollars; and

(c) if answers to questions (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether the above-mentioned proposal will be re-examined?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. With the approval of the Government the ONGC has recently signed a contract for the charter hire of a Dynamically Positioned (DP) drillship

SEDCO-445 for a period of three years for continuing further exploratory work in the Godavari off-shore area. The total charter hire cost will be about US \$ 104 million. This proposal of the ONGC was approved by the Government in order to expeditiously carry out further exploratory work in the highly prospective Godavari off-shore area and taking into account the fact that for acquiring a new DP drill-ship the lead time required is about two years. The chartered DP drillship is likely to be available to the ONGC for drilling by December 1981/early January 1982.

(b) No, Sir. The estimated price of a new DP Drillship is about US \$ 100—120 million; with a delivery period of about two years.

(c) Does not arise.

Postal facilities in Kerala

282. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices set up in Kerala during the last two years, District-wise;

(b) what is the ratio between population and the number of post offices in Kerala;

(c) whether it is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to improve postal facilities in all the districts in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) List of new post offices opened in Kerala during the last two years is furnished district-wise in the attached statement.

(b) Ratio between the number of post offices and population in Kerala is 1: 5544.

(c) and (d). Yes, it is generally satisfactory in view of the fact that a post office in Kerala serves an area

of 8.47 sq. kms. against the all India average of 23.57 sq. kms

Statement

No. of Post Offices opened during 1979-80 & 1980-81 in Kerala circle (Districts)

Name of Distt.	Offices opened in 1979-80	Offices opened in 1980-81
Trivandrum	18	3
Quilon	17	10
Alleppy	8	3
Kottayam	7	4
Idukki	10	18
Erunakalam	8	4
Malapuram	13	4
Palghat	18	3
Trichur	8	10
Calicut	18	4
Cannagore	33	14
Wyad	..	4
	158	81

Discovery of natural gas in Tripura

283. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural gas has been discovered in a number of places in Tripura;

(b) if so, number of wells drilled by the ONGC in Tripura so far; and

(c) detail of the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Natural Gas in some quantity has been discovered at Baramura well No. 6. Indications of gas have also been obtained in some other wells drilled in Tripura.

(b) So far six wells have been drilled on the Baramura structure in Tripura. Two wells are currently being drilled—one on the Rokhia structure and the other on the Gojalia structure.

(c) Details of the results of the wells are as follows:—

Baramura 1.—Two open hole tests flowed gas.

Baramura 2.—The well flowed water and a very small quantity of gas.

Baramura 3.—No commercial quantities of hydrocarbons were found.

Baramura 4.—The well proved to be gas bearing after tests. Its potential will be known after some

repairs and further testing have been carried out.

Baramura 5.—Two objects were tested, but no activity was observed.

Baramura 6.—On initial testing the well flowed gas at the rate of 90,000 cubic metres/day-through-six m.m. bean. It is under testing for detailed studies.

Clarifications on partnership Act

284. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Partnership Act is not applicable to all joint business thereby giving chances for the manipulation by unscrupulous traders and people to dodge the Government of its revenue;

(b) if so, whether its provisions are proposed to be made applicable to all partnerships/joint businesses; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 applies to partnership firms where a contractual relationship exists amongst the persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. The inference drawn in the latter part of the question is a matter with which the Partnership Act is not concerned and there are other enactments which take care of these issues like the Income Tax Act etc.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal.

Automatic telephone exchange at Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria (Bihar)

285. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to provide automatic telephone exchanges at Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). The position is as follows:—

(i) *Purnea*: Equipment for automation of Purnea manual exchange has been included in proposed imports. If the import proposals mature Purnea Telephone Exchange is likely to be automatised by end of 6th Plan.

(ii) *Kishanganj*: 400 lines Indigenous equipment for automatization of Kishanganj manual exchange has been allotted in 1981-82 manufacturing programme of Indian Telephone Industries. The equipment is expected to be available by end of 1982. After its receipt the exchange will be installed in 1983-84.

(iii) *Araria*: Araria R. S. is a small 50 lines automatic exchange.

Araria: Court is saved by manual exchange. Due to acute shortage of indigenous equipment, it has not been possible to allot auto-equipment so far. This is one of about 1300 manual exchanges in the country which are to be progressively automatised subject to the availability of equipment, finance and economic viability of exchange.

Agreement with USSR for exploration of Hydro-Carbons in West Bengal

286. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at between the ONGC and Soviet Union regarding the exploration of hydro carbons in West Bengal;

(b) whether any specific programme of action has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed on 10th December, 1980 and subsequent discussions between ONGC and Soviet experts it is proposed that V/O Technoexport of USSR will undertake exploratory work for hydrocarbons in West Bengal in an area of about 2300 Sq. Kms.

(b) and (c). During the visit of Mr. D. A. Takoev, Deputy Minister of Oil Industry, USSR, in October, 1981, discussions were held between Soviet experts and ONGC and a programme of action in this regard was drawn up. As per this programme an advance team of Soviet experts is likely to visit India by the middle of December, 1981 to collect information and details to prepare firm proposals for the exploratory programme in the selected area. The Soviet organisation proposes to submit a draft contract for programme of exploration for hydrocarbons in the selected area in West Bengal by March, 1982.

Opening of Public Call Office at Bench Post Office, Batari (Kotgarh) in Simla district

287. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of opening a Public Call Office at Batari Post Office, Batari (Kotgarh) in Simla district, Himachal Pradesh has been under the consideration of Government since long;

(b) if so, the present position of the same; and

(c) the time by which it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Public Telephone at Batari can be opened on rent and guarantee basis if some interested party is willing to indemnify the department against loss. However, no such proposal has so far been received.

Recommendations by British technical experts for Badarpur Thermal Power Station

288. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British technical expert team which scrutinised the Badarpur Thermal Power Station's functioning has recommended drastic changes in its boiler firing system and coal-handling arrangements;

(b) if so, whether the team has also recommended that the present instrumentation system at Badarpur is outdated and needs to be replaced;

(c) whether it has also pointed out certain defects in the quality of coal supplied to the plant;

(d) if so, whether these experts are also critical of the standards of house-keeping at Badarpur; and

(e) if so, what are the other defects pointed out by the expert team and what steps are being taken by Government to remove these defects and

implement the suggestions made by the expert team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A British team of two experts from British Electricity International had visited Badarpur Thermal Power Station from 29th July to 12th August, 1981. The team has made some recommendations to improve the performance of unit IV of 210 MW capacity, including those relating to boiler combustion control and coal handling arrangements.

(b) No, Sir. The team has not stated in the report that the present instrumentation system at Badarpur is outdated and needs to be replaced. They have, however, suggested modification/replacement of some instruments/indicators.

(c) The team has mentioned that the poor quality of coal being received at the power station has adversely affected the performance of the power station.

(d) The team has made some observations for improving standards of safety and good house-keeping at Badarpur.

(e) Besides giving their suggestions for improving the performance of 200 MW unit at Badarpur, the team has also made suggestions for modification in the oil sealing system of boiler feed pump motors of 100 MW units.

The recommendations of the team have been examined and those found feasible are under implementation.

Installation of T.V. at Bangalore

289. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the installation of T. V. at Bangalore;

(b) whether the T.V. started on 1st November, 1981 (i.e. on Kannada Rajyothsava Day) as assured;

(c) will Bangalore have partial or complete T.V. arrangement; and

(d) if it is partial, when will Bangalore have full-fledged T.V. Centre?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (d). Experimental TV transmission from a 1 K.W. transmitter at Bangalore has commenced from 1-11-1981. This transmitter relays programmes originating from Madras and Bombay. The permanent TV Centre at Bangalore is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

Coal Production in September, 1981

290. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal production during September, 1981 was 9.22 million tonnes;

(b) whether the coal production increased by 14.1 per cent in this month over the corresponding period last year;

(c) what are the reasons for improved performance of the coal industry; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to maintain the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Coal production in September '81 was 9.28 million tonnes which is 14.86 per cent higher than the coal production achieved in September '80.

(c) and (d). The main reasons for improved Coal production and the

steps taken to maintain the increased coal production are:—

(i) Improved power supply from DVC.

(ii) General improvement in the law and order situation in the Bihar-Bengal coalfields as a result of the continuous dialogue the coal companies had with the State Govts.

(iii) Better supervision at the mines and improved utilisation of equipment.

(iv) Increased coal production from the new and reconstructed mines from the investments.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Power

291. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and supply of power, Statewise, during the period 1st April to 31st October, 1981 and figures for the corresponding period during the previous year; and

(b) the various short term as well as long term measures Government propose to take for—

(i) bridging the gap;

(ii) coping with the ever-increasing demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing statewise energy surplus/deficit for the period April to October, 1980 and 1981 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-2932/81)

(b) As a short-term measures a number of steps have been taken and are being taken to improve the operation and maintenance of thermal power plants with a view to maxi-

mising generation from the existing installed capacity and undertaking better load management like staggering of holidays, peak load restrictions etc. These steps include:

(i) assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programme, identification of deficiencies in plant and equipment and their rectification, modification or replacement etc.,

(ii) reviving teams of CEA visit the various power plants to suggest measures for improving the operational procedures of the power station;

(iii) task force comprising of representatives from CEA, BHEL, ILK, Consultants etc, visit the various 200MW units of the power plants to prepare a time-bound schedule for improving the performance of the unit;

(iv) uprating of the generating capacity of some units by addition of a boiler and suitable modifications in the auxiliary or state winding etc.

(v) assisting the State Electricity Boards in getting spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(vi) arranging supply of adequate quantity of suitable quality of coal for the power station; and

(vii) arranging training programmes for the engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of the power station, etc.

As a long-term measures, it is programmed to add additional generating capacity of about 19,666MW during the period 1980-85. Detailed monitoring of construction schedules of all the on-going projects is undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the project. Periodical meetings at the various levels are also organised for this purpose.

शहरघाट "पब्लिक काल आफिस" का जिला मुख्यालय, मधुबनी से सीधा सम्पर्क

292. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहर घाट "पब्लिक काल आफिस" को जिला मुख्यालय से बरास्ता बेनीपट्टी सीधे जोड़ने के बजाए बरास्ता सीतामढ़ी-मुजफ्फरपुर-दरभंगा जोड़ा गया है और इसी प्रकार बिशफी और प्रसौनी "पब्लिक आफिस" को बरास्ता कमरौला और दरभंगा जोड़ा गया है ;

(ख) क्या "पब्लिक काल आफिस" खुलने के पश्चात् लाईन टेढ़ी-मेढ़ी होने के कारण मधुबनी मुख्यालय को एक भी काल नहीं की जा सकी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन तीनों "पब्लिक काल आफिस" को बरास्ता बेनीपट्टी को मधुबनी से जोड़ने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री. (श्री कालिका उरांव) : (क) जी हां, शहरघाट सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन तथा मधुबनी के बीच ट्रंक कालें सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा दरभंगा के रास्ते मिलाई जाती हैं। बिशफी तथा प्रसौनी कमरौला छोटे स्वचल एकसंचेज (न कि कमरौला) के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर हैं, जो कि दरभंगा से जुड़ा है।

(ख) ट्रंक कालों का रिकार्ड 6 माह तक ही सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। पिछले छह महीनों के दौरान इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों से मधुबनी को कोई काल बुक नहीं की गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं, इन तीन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को मधुबनी से सीधे जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) इन तीन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को मधुबनी से सीधे जोड़ने की योजनाएं वित्तीय रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं हैं।

Load Shedding in the Capital

293. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times of load shedding in the Capital since January 1981 till date; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to check this load shedding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Load shedding was done on 33 days from January to November (up-to 17th), 1981 as compared to 92 days on which load shedding was done in 1980 and 104 days in 1979.

(b) Load shedding has to be done sometimes to save the transmission system from collapse due to over-loading, when the demand exceeds the generation in Delhi. In addition to steps being taken for maximising generation from the existing installed capacity, one more unit of 210MW capacity is scheduled to be commissioned by December, 81 at Badarpur Thermal Power Station. Delhi will also get benefits from Central Sector Power Stations being set up in the Northern Region. Steps for better load management like staggering of holidays etc. have also been taken for optimising the utilisation of available energy.

Private Parties to set up Power Plants

294. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to allow private parties to set up private power plants;

(b) if so, the names of the private parties which have come forward with proposals for setting up power plants in private sector and details of the terms thereof; and

(c) the names of the private parties which have already set up power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is at present governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 under which generation and distribution of electricity

is included in schedule 'A' of the Resolution, which lists industries in which all new units, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. There is no general proposal under consideration to permit the private sector to enter into the field of power generation. The proposals of private utilities for setting up power generation plants are considered on their merits keeping in view the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

(b) Certain proposals have been received from certain business houses/existing licensees for establishing power generating plants. The particulars of such proposals are indicated below:

The Name of business house/party	Place where project proposed	Capacity	Whether joint sector or individually	Present status of examination
1	2	3	4	5
1. M/s. Tata Electric Co.	Trimbay Co.	500 MW (additional set)	Individually	The proposal was submitted to the State Government of Maharashtra. No decision has been taken by the State Government.
2. M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Jaumshedpur	200 MW	Joint sector with Govt. of Bihar participation.	Final decision has been taken.
3. M/s. Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd.	Palamau	135 MW	Joint sector with Govt. of Bihar participation.	No final decision has been taken.
4. M/s. Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	110 MW	Individually	Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic approval subject to final confirmation of coal linkage.

1	2	3	4	5
5. M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Dandeli Dam and Power House	30 MW	Individually	No decision has been taken.
6. M/s. Kirloskar Group of Industries;	(a) Madhavamantri anicut across river Cauvery;	1.5 MW	Not finalised	No decision has been taken.
M/s. Senapathy Whitley and Associated Co. and M/s. John forlar Ltd. jointly.	(b) Canal site on Cavery below K.R. Sagar Dam	1.5 MW		
	(c) Sivas-amudram	0.25 MW		
7. U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and the Industrial Units in Bulandshchar area.	Bulandshchar area	2×10 MW	Individually	Proposal lacked in essential details and has been referred back to U.P. State Electricity Board by Central Electricity Authority
8. M/s. Renusagar Power Co. Ltd.	Renusagar Thermal Power Station	267.5 MW (additional)	Individually	Compnay has been requested to obtain necessary clearances from the concerned Department/Organisation under the Electricity (supply) Act, 1948 and from environmental angle etc.

(c) The power plants owned by the private utilities are listed below:—

	Capacity in MW
(a) Tata Electric Companies	
(i) Trombay Thermal Power Plant	337.5
(ii) Bhivpuri Hydro-electric Plant	72.0
(iii) Kopli Hydro-electric Plant	72.0
(iv) Bhira Hydro-electric Plant	141.0
(b) Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited:	
(i) Thermal Power Plants at Ahmedabad	327.5
(c) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation :	
(i) Thermal Power Plants in Calcutta	412.5
(d) Dishergarh Power Supply Gompany:	
(i) Dishergarh Thermal Power Plant	18.0
(e) Associated Power Supply Company Limited:	
(i) Seebpur	8.38

Mine Water Supply Schemes in Jharia Coalfields

295. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps have been taken for implementation of mine water supply schemes to the mining settlements with the construction of modern treatment plants in Jharia coalfields in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gap between Demand and Availability of Coal during 6th Plan period

296. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the demand and availability of coal during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) how Government are going to cope with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is no gap between the overall estimated demand and availability of coal during the Sixth Plan period.

Misuse of Raw Stock given to Directors/Producers of Films

297. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quota of raw stock given directors/producers of films by the Government is being misused by making waste films with multi-star casts; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the question of stopping supply to such people and making efforts to improve the standard of film making, which is fast deteriorating,

so as to encourage them to depict Indian culture and civilisation rather than giving boost to hooliganism, drinking, rapes and murders?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Cinematograph film (not exposed) of various categories are imported in accordance with the Import Policy on the subject from time to time in addition to raw stock manufactured by Hindustan Photo Films. It is presumed that the Member is referring to the cinematograph film (not-exposed) canalised through the National Film Development Corporation. The NFDC issues permits for raw stock to producers of films on the recommendation of the Raw Film Steering Committee which comprises of representatives of various film industry associations. Government have no control over the kind of film that Directors/Producers make out of the raw-stock obtained by them. However, all films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. Portions considered objectionable in terms of this guidelines are deleted by the Board before the issue of a certificate.

Super Thermal Power Station in Orissa

298. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided to set up a Super Thermal Station in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its location, cost and the time, when it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corpo-

ration has prepared a feasibility report for the setting up of a large pit-head thermal power station at Talcher in Dhenkanal district of Orissa. The thermal power station is envisaged to have a final installed capacity of 2800 MW and is proposed to be taken up in stages with the first stage of 800 MW comprising of 4x200 MW units. The proposal is being appraised for techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Cent per Electrification of Districts

299. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any districts are being taken in the country this year for cent per cent Electrification; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Board/State Governments. Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial assistance for Rural Electrification Schemes. However, in order to accelerate pace of rural electrification, the various State Electricity Boards have selected certain Districts/blocks for cent per cent electrification of all the villages.

No specific programme for cent per cent electrification of any districts has been drawn up for 1981-82.

Proposal for Reconstitution of Election Commission

300. PROF. MADHU DANDA VATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made that the present one man Election Commission

should be reconstituted so as to comprise three members appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The suggestion forms part of the proposals regarding comprehensive electoral reforms which are actively under the consideration of the Government.

Telephone connections under OYT and Non-OYT Categories in Delhi

301. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of requests received upto 31st March, 1981 exchange-wise under OYT category, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that in most of the exchanges in Delhi, no telephone connections have been provided under non-OYT category during the last 3-5 years and if so, particulars thereof and reasons for discriminatory treatment to this category;

(c) whether no connection registered upto 7th July, 1978 has been provided under non-OYT category from Jor Bagh exchange from 7th July, 1978 onwards as compared to OYT connections; and

(d) if so, reasons for this delay and by what time the persons registered beyond 7th July, 1978 are likely to be provided with telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 6957 applicants were on the 'OYT'

waiting list as on 31-3-81 at Delhi, Exchange-wise details are indicated in the annexed statement.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The last general release of new connections in Jorbagh Exchange was given in June, 1980 with which the applications registered in Non-OYT-General category upto 7-7-78 and those in OYT-General category upto 17-8-

79 were cleared and connections provided.

(d) Further release of applications beyond dates indicated against (c) above could not be made owing to lack of capacity in the exchange. However, it is expected that majority of the applicants now on the waiting list would be provided telephone connections progressively by 1984-85 after completion of the various expansion programmes.

Statement

O.T.T. Waiting list of Exchanges in Delhi Telephone District as on 1-4-1981

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	OYT Waiting List as on 1-4-1981
1	3	3
1	Alipur	2
2	Badarpur	5
3	Badli	1
4	Connaught Place	..
5	Cannt-3)	179
6	Chanakaya Puri	219
7	Delhi Gate 26 & 27	123
8	Hauz Khas 65 & 66	995
9	Idgah 1 & 52	164
10	Janpath 31, 32 34 & 35	213
11	Janakpuri	39
12	Jorbag 62, 61 & 69	741
13	Karol Bagh 56 & 58	396
14	Nehru Place	762
15	Najafgarh	9
16	Nangloi	13
17	Narela	2
18	Okhla	427

1	2	3
19	Pragati Maidan	..
20	Rajauri Garden 50, 54, 59 & 53	472
21	Raj Path	242
22	Secretariat	346
23	Shakti Nagar 71 & 74.	525
24	Shahadara East-20	180
25	Shahdara-21	237
26	Tis Hazari 22, 23 & 25	103
27	Bhadurgarh	9
28	Ballabgarh	18
29	Faridabad	260
30	Ghaziabad	275
TOTAL		6957

Telephone Service in West Bengal

302. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far to remove the untold hardship and inconveniences to the telephone subscribers of West Bengal by improving the telephone services there; and

(b) details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b) Following steps have been taken:—

(i) Inspection of subscribers premises has been intensified.

(ii) Aluminium wire in house wiring is being progressively changed by copper wire.

(iii) overhead iron wire alignment less than 4 spans is being replaced by drop wire progressively.

(iv) Daily watch is being kept on complaints.

(v) Engine alternators have been provided in most of the exchanges.

(vi) Close supervision is being maintained to ensure that the routine maintenance tests are carried out as prescribed schedule.

Self-Sufficiency in Oil Production

303. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India could become self-sufficient in oil within the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and what is the basis for it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). An ambitious programme for exploration and production has been drawn for

the Sixth Five Year Plan. Government's strategy is to try and discover maximum possible oil in the shortest possible time and plans are drawn to achieve these objectives. There is also the need to conserve this non-renewable source of energy.

It is hoped to produce indigenous crude at the rate of 30 million tonnes per annum by 1984-85 which is likely to meet 70 per cent of the projected demand. No detailed plans have been made for the Seventh Plan period yet. However, while every effort is being made to increase the offshore & on-shore production it may not be possible to predict self-sufficiency in the near future from the presently discovered reserves/fields.

विश्रामपुर में तापीय बिजली घर

304. श्री चक्रधारी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्रामपुर मध्य प्रदेश में जहाँ कोयला बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है तथा देश ऊर्जा संकट का सामना कर रहा है एक तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित करने का विचार सरकार क्यों नहीं कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् यह पाया गया कि विश्रामपुर क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध विद्युत् ग्रेड कोयले की भण्डार ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना का औचित्य सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

उपरोक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए विश्रामपुर में 2) (310 मेगावाट की प्रति स्थापना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत-बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुए प्रस्ताव पर आगे कोई

कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को इस बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया है। तथापि, आसपास के क्षेत्र में कोयले के भंडारों का विस्तृत अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है यदि कोयले के उपयुक्त और पर्याप्त भण्डार पाए गए तो कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Telephones Service in the Country

305. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone services in the country are very poor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Minister of Communications agreed with a deputation of Citizen's Council of Delhi who met him on 8th October, 1981, that poor services in the Telephone Department are mainly due to low quality of instruments and accessories, lack of discipline and unqualified staff; and

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to improve the poor telephone service viz-a-viz to improve the quality of instruments and accessories, tackle indiscipline and to impart training or replace the unqualified staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) About 40 per cent of the total complaints are due to defects in telephone instruments and house wiring.

The recruitment to the various cadres is made as per the standards of qualification prescribed for each of the type of post and rigorous training is imparted to the recruits before they are put in the field. There is no lack of discipline and action is taken whenever cases of indiscipline come to notice.

(c) I.T.I. has started production of an improved type of telephone instrument coded 677.

Regular refresher training is being imparted to the technical personnel and operative staff to keep them abreast with the latest technology.

Disciplinary action is taken whenever cases of indiscipline come to notice.

Exploration Programme of O.N.G.C.

306. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had undertaken a large scale exploration programme; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard and where ONGC has discovered oil and when this programme would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC has since inception drilled over 39 lakh metres and completed 1895 wells in the onland and offshore areas. ONGC has to date found oil/gas in Assam, Gujarat, Godavari, etc. in onshore and in the Bombay High, Palk Straits, Pondicherry, Andamans, etc. in the offshore.

In 1980-81 ONGC attained a production of over 9 million tonnes and the target for the present year is 13.70 million tonnes both for onshore and offshore areas. ONGC's exploration programme envisages further exploration in West Bangal, Tripura, Himalayan Foothills, Rajasthan, etc. in the onshore and the Godavari, Ratnagiri, Palk Straits, Cauvery, etc. in the offshore.

ONGC proposes to continue further exploration work in the Bombay High area, in Palk Strait, etc., where oil has

been discovered by ONGC recently. Exploration is a continuing process and will be continued vigorously to discover and produce maximum amount of hydrocarbons in the shortest possible time.

Probe into Newspaper Vendors Demand

307. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent stir by newspaper vendors pressing their demand for retention of 30 per cent commission for vending business, Government have caused a probe into the entire price structure of the newspaper industry to determine the reasonableness of the vendors' demand; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, one of the terms of reference of the reconstituted Press Commission relates to "economics of the newspaper industry; newsprint, printing machine and other inputs for newspaper's".

Accumulation of Coal at Pitheads

308. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been heavy accumulation of coal at the pitheads;

(b) whether various agencies handling the coal have not been able to distribute the coal to match the rate of production; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to reduce the accumulation of coal at the pitheads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Pithead stocks of coal as on 1st November, '81 in the country are estimated at 15.4 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) There has been an increase in coal despatches to the consumers. In April-October '81 65.30 m.t. of coal was despatched to the consumers as against 57.74 m.t. in the same period last year i. e. an increase of 13.1 per cent and as a result in April-October, the coal stocks at the pitheads declined by about 3 m.t. This has been possible due to an improvement in the availability of wagons for coal loading. With a view to further liquidate the coal stocks at pitheads, the coal companies are continuing to maintain close liaison with the Railway at the operational level to step up the availability of wagons for coal loading. Besides, the movement of coal by railway wagons and the coal production are being closely monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात सरकार का प्रस्ताव

309. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने तीसरा गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में भारत सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) इस उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) उस उर्वरक कारखाने का किस तिथि तक अनुमोदन कर दिया जायेगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) मैं गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने प्रतिदिन 1350 टन अमोनिया और 1800 टन यूरिया का निर्माण करने की क्षमता के साथ वहरुच में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदनपत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। इस पर गैस की कुल उपलब्धता, गुजरात और अन्य राज्यों के लिए उर्वरकों की मांग और पूर्ति अनुमानों तथा वहरुच और अन्य सम्भावित स्थानों में संयंत्र की स्थापना करने में तुलनात्मक मितव्ययता को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय किया जायेगा। कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 125.70 करोड़ रु० के विदेशी मुद्रा अंश सहित परियोजना लागत अनुमान 339 करोड़ रुपये है और कार्यान्वयन प्रारम्भ करने की तिथि से 42 महीनों में पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

Filling up of Vacancies in CIS

310. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of year-wise break-up of vacancies in the grades of CIS since inception to date and how these vacancies were and are being filled up;

(b) how many times direct recruitment to different grades was held since inception to fill up the vacancies through UPSC and who were the incumbents and how the inter-se seniority between the direct recruits and the departmental promotees was fixed after each selection in each grade, as per Vacancy Roster;

(c) what are the compulsions of the Ministry in not organising regular DPC meetings every year as provided in the rules, and also not conducting direct

recruitment through UPSC every year to fill up the quota as envisaged in the CIS rules, 1959; and

(d) reasons for stopping the direct recruitment in Grade I and Junior Administrative Grade?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Vacancies in various Grades of Central Information Service since its inception have been filled up in accordance with the relevant Rules. However, the efforts involved in collecting information pertaining to the year-wise details of the vacancies in various Grades of Central Information Service would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) Since the formation of Central Information Service, direct recruitment to its various Grades has been made on 19 occasions. The inter-se seniority of the direct recruits and the promotees in each Grade was fixed in accordance with the relevant Rules, except, in case of direct recruits appointed to Junior Administrative Grade of the Service in 1977 whose inter-se seniority, is being fixed in accordance with the decision taken in consultation with Department of Personnel and UPSC remains as yet undetermined.

(c) The meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees to consider promotion to higher Grades are being held regularly. There have, however, been instances in the past when the meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees could not be convened in time because of administrative reasons.

(d) Similarly, direct recruitment to various Grades could not be made annually as the feasibility of resorting to direct recruitment itself came under prolonged discussions. It was thereafter decided, with the approval of UPSC to discontinue direct recruitments to Grade I and JAG of CIS. Direct recruitments have since been resumed in Grades II and IV and one

time direct recruitment is being resorted to in Grade III to fill vacancies.

(d) The provision for direct recruitment to these two Grades was done away with in the interest of better cadre management of the Service and in consultation with UPSC.

Setting up of Oil Refinery in North West Region

311. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 25 on 18th August, 1981 regarding report of Site Selection Committee for setting up of refineries and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding location of a refinery in North West region has been taken; and

(b) if so, nature and details of the decision taken and site chosen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The question regarding location of the new grass root refineries is in the final stages of examination and a decision in this regard is expected to be taken very soon.

Issue of Stamp in Honour of Maha Kavi Bharthi

312. **SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue a stamp to honour our great poet "Maha Kavi Bharthi" as him centenary celebration falls at the end of the year;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far; and

(c) if not, do Government propose considering to issue the aforesaid stamp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c) A commemorative stamp was issued on Mahakavi Bharathi on 11-9-1960 and there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to issue another stamp on Mahakavi Bharathi on the occasion of his centenary celebrations.

हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव

313. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिन्दू समाज में दो से अधिक विवाह की अनुमति देने के लिए पुराने कानूनों में संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हिन्दू भी बहुविवाह कर सकते हैं जैसे कि इस्लाम ? इसकी अनुमति है।

(ग) अन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या विवाह कानून में प्रस्तावित संशोधन से परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) सरकार नीति के विषय के रूप में, ऐसा कोई संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं करती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों पर लगे विधिक निर्बन्धन बहुत पहले 1949 में ही समाप्त कर दिए गए थे और यह हर व्यक्ति का काम है कि वह अपना पति/अपनी पत्नी चुने।

(घ) विवाह सम्बन्धी विधियों में प्रस्तावित संशोधन वे ही हैं जो विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 में सम्मिलित किए गए हैं। यह विधेयक लोक सभा में 27 फरवरी, 1981 को पुरःस्थापित किया गया था। इन संशोधनों से परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

महर्षि दयानन्द की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

314. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने महर्षि दयानन्द की स्मृति में कोई डाक टिकट जारी किया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा उस डाक टिकट का मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार महर्षि दयानन्द की स्मृति में कोई डाक टिकट जारी करने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा उस डाक टिकट का मूल्य क्या होगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) महर्षि दयानन्द की स्मृति में एक 15 पैसे मूल्य का डाक टिकट 4 मार्च, 1962 को जारी किया गया था।

(ख). (ग) एवं (घ) : उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तेल की खोज के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियों को आमंत्रित करने की प्रक्रिया

315. श्री मूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल की खोज के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियों को आमंत्रित करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है ;

(ख) किन क्षेत्रों में तेल और गैस मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इन बारे में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) आम विज्ञापन के माध्यम से पूर्व अहर्ता बोलियाँ (बिड्स) आमंत्रित की गई थी। कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण के पश्चात् औपचारिक बोलियाँ (बिड्स) प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उपयुक्त पार्टियों की संक्षिप्त सूची तैयार की गई थी। प्रत्येक खण्ड के लिए उपलब्ध भू-बैज्ञानिक और भौतकीय आंकड़े रचि रखने वाली संक्षिप्त सूची में रखी गई पार्टियों को उपलब्ध कराये गये थे तथा वह तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के विशेषज्ञों से तकनीकी विचार-विमर्श भी कर सकते थे। जिन पार्टियों ने लगातार रचि दर्शाई उन्हें वह मुखा शर्तें उपलब्ध कराई गईं जिन्हें कि विस्तृत संविदाओं का आधार बनाया जाना था तथा उन्हें कहा गया कि वह एक विशेष तिथि तक विस्तृत बोलियाँ ('बिड्स') प्रस्तुत करें।

(ख) और (ग) मुख्यतः देश के तलछटी बेसिनों में हाईड्रोकार्बनों की उप-

लब्धता की सम्भावनाएं हैं। जैसे जैसे किसी बेसिन में अधिक से अधिक अन्वेषण कार्य किया जाता है उसके भू-विज्ञान तथा हाईड्रोकार्बन संचयन के बारे में साफ तस्वीर उभरती है। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड दोनों ने अन्वेषण प्रयासों को अधिकतम क्षमता तक तोड़ करने के लिए तथा विस्तृत सम्भव क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण कार्य-बलापों को करने के लिए योजनायें तैयार की हैं। किसी बेसिन में हाईड्रोकार्बन हैं या नहीं इसके बारे में अन्ततः व्यधन द्वारा ही पता लगाया जा सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में पोस्ट आफिस तथा सब-पोस्ट-आफिस की नई शाखाएँ खोलना

316. श्री हरिशचन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तार विभाग के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में पोस्ट आफिस तथा सब-पोस्ट आफिस की जितनी नई शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है तथा जनता के प्रतिनिधियों से किसने प्रस्ताव, जहाँ ये खोले जाने हैं उन स्थानों के नाम सहित प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) विभाग द्वारा 1981-82 में कितने पोस्ट आफिस और सब-पोस्ट आफिस खोले गए हैं या खोले जाने हैं तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये खोले गये हैं अथवा खोले जाने हैं; और

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ प्रस्तावित पोस्ट आफिस नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Accreditation to Special Correspondents Representing Fortnightly News Magazines

317. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to provide accreditation to the special correspondents representing fortnightly news magazines also along with other news-men;

(b) if so, names of the correspondents and the news magazines represented by them, who applied for accreditation since the decision was taken by the Central Press Accreditation Committee;

(c) who have been granted accreditation;

(d) whose applications are pending;

(e) whose applications have been rejected and the reasons for their rejection; and

(f) whether "security risk" has been one of the reasons for rejection in some cases; if so, in how many cases?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Press Accreditation Committee decided in May, 1981 to provide accreditation to the special correspondents representing fortnightly news magazines also.

(b) and (c). Only two correspondents namely, Shri Dilip Bobb and

Shri Prabhu Chawla had applied for accreditation on behalf of "India Today", an English fortnightly since Central Press Accreditation Committee's decision in this behalf. Both of them have been granted accreditation.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

Allotment of Agricultural Land and Homestead Land to former East Pakistan Refugees Settled in Orissa and M.P.

318. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agricultural land and homestead land are proposed to be given to the former East Pakistan refugees settled down in the Dandakaranya refugee resettlement colonies of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total areas of cultivable land and homestead land going to be provided to them;

(c) when are the pattas expected to be distributed to them;

(d) whether the Central Government will bear the cost of the irrigation programme proposed to be started in those areas; and

(e) the details about the programme of the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Families settled in agriculture have been allotted agricultural and homestead land. Non-agricultural families settled in rural area have been allotted homestead land and some land for agricultural purposes. Families settled in small trade in urban areas have been given homestead land alongwith assistance for small trade.

(b) 1,13,000 acres of cultivable and homestead land have been allotted to the settler families upto 31.7.1981.

(c) Distribution of pattas has been started in Madhya Pradesh portion of the project and is likely to be taken up shortly in Orissa portion.

(d) and (e). The Central Government is bearing the cost of Potteru Irrigation Project, Satiguda Dam, Paralkote Dam (Since completed) and a large number of minor irrigation projects which have/are being executed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority, as per details given.

	Cultivable Command Area	Estimated Irrigation Potential	Potential actually created	Remarks
1. Bhaskal Dam . . .	4,400 Ha*	6,680 Ha	3,278 Ha	Transferred to the Govt. of Orissa on 1-5-73.
2. Paralkote Dam . . .	9,7,7 Ha	14,576 Ha	14,576 Ha	Completed in March 1981.
3. Satiguda Dam . . .	11,336 Ha	13,600 Ha	6,000 Ha	To be completed by June, 1983.
4. Minor irrigation Schemes . . .	2,957 Ha	..	3,817 Ha	
5. Potteru Irrigation Project . . .	61,034 Ha	109,861 Ha	5,540 Ha	To be completed by March, 1985.

* Actual area covered is only 2727 Ha; proposals are under consideration to cover an additional area of 1423 Ha raising the total to 4,150 Ha.

Discovery of Gas in East Godavari

319. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas has been found in the East Godavari; and

(b) if so, the volume of the gas present and when this gas will be available for the public use?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Automatic Telephone Exchange and S.T.D. Facilities in Bihar

320. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several District Headquarters of Bihar State have no automatic telephone exchange and S.T.D. facilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that land has already been acquired in Bihar-Sharif/the Headquarter of Nalanda District for the construction of Exchange office, if so, the reasons of delay in starting construction over the said land;

(e) whether any such District Headquarter would switch over to Automatic Exchange in the current year and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) what is the time schedule for the automatization of Biharsharif Telephone Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Land at Biharsharif has been acquired for telephone exchange. Compound wall has been erected. Action for building construction is in progress.

(c) Nil.

(d) Auto equipment for Biharsharif has been allotted tentatively for the year 1983-84 manufacturing programme. Exchange will be installed after supply of equipment.

भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों की ओर टेलीफोन के बिलों का बकाया

321. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचारमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों की ओर टेलीफोन बिलों की राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन बकाया बिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन बिलों की राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय यूनिटों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है

तथा उनके प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रखी दिया जाएगा ।

Setting up of Production Units for Production of Tribal and Folk Culture Films

322. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed production units for production of tribal and folk culture films have already been set up;

(b) if so, the places where these units have been set up, the themes, the areas and tribals selected for production of 16 MM films by these units;

(c) whether these units have selected the tribal districts for picturisation in phased manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, when these schemes will be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Regional centres of the Films Division for production of short feature-type films with rural orientation have been sanctioned for Bangalore and Calcutta. Accommodation for Bangalore Centre has been hired.

(c) to (e). These centres will produce films in 16mm with a story line in the local languages/dialects with special relevance to the life of surrounding rural and tribal population and focus on themes of national and community interest. No specific tribal districts have been selected for coverage as the purpose is not to make documentary films of traditional variety. Stories on selected themes have been invited. One film

Glory), which has been conceptually finalised, is based on an Advvasi girl in Purulia District.

कुकिंग गैस के वितरण के लिए नई एजेंसियाँ

823. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस साल कुकिंग गैस के वितरण के लिए दी गई नई एजेंसियों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) नई एजेंसियों सहित अब राज्य-वार एजेंसियों की कुल संख्या क्या है और भविष्य में राज्य-वार खुलने वाली एजेंसियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) किसी राज्य में या उसके क्षेत्र में नई एजेंसी खोलने की कसौटी क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और

(ख). यह बताया गया है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अभी तक कुल 92 कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियाँ प्रदान की गयीं हैं, वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार 31-3-1982 तक करीब 510 और कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियाँ दिए जाने की सम्भावना है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरे शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि 31-7-1981 को एल० पी० जी० की वितरक एजेंसियों /उप-वितरक एजेंसियों की कुल संख्या संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

(ग) उद्योग ने सभी जिला मुख्यालयों और शहरों में जिनकी आबादी 50,00 से अधिक है में क्षेत्र की उपभोक्ता मांग-सप्लाई छोट से बाजार की निकटता और वितरक एजेंसी की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता को ध्यान में रखकर चरणबद्ध रूप में एल० पी० जी० वितरक एजेंसियों की नियुक्ति के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	31-7-1981 को एल० पी० जी० वितरक एजेंसियों/उप-वितरक एजेंसियों की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	92
2.	असम	10
3.	बिहार	34
4.	गुजरात	118
5.	हरियाणा	17
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	19
8.	कर्नाटक	66
9.	केरल	22
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	55

1	2	3
11.	महाराष्ट्र	302
12.	मणिपुर	1
13.	मेघालय	2
14.	नागालड	2
15.	उड़ीसा	20
16.	पंजाब	13
17.	राजस्थान	11
18.	सिक्कम	1
19.	तमिलनाडु	73
20.	त्रिपुरा	1
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	71
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	92
23.	चण्डीगढ़	6
24.	दिल्ली	83
25.	मिजोरम	1
26.	पाण्डेचेरी	2
27.	गोआ, दमन और दीव	14
जोड़		1131

DAVP Advertisement to Small News Papers

324. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION, AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to give DAVP advertisements to all small newspapers with a paid circulation of 500 copies of an issue;

(b) whether Government propose to distribute the newsprint in sheet size to small newspapers at the district level;

(c) whether Government propose to start slow speed news bulletins in English, Hindi and regional languages from State Capital by All India Radio; and

(d) if the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) be in affirmative, what are the details and by when the decisions are likely to be taken and implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, under the present advertising policy, specialised, scientific, technical journals and Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies (as against the minimum of 1000 copies per issue in respect of other newspapers) are eligible for Government advertisements.

(d) Does not arise.

'Job Racket in Public Sector Mines'

325. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Press report published in "The Indian Express" of 1st November, 1981 under the heading 'Job racket in public sector mines';

(b) whether it is a fact that about 26 persons producing fake identity papers got jobs in the Dhanbad mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) whether Government made any enquiry into the matter as to since when this job racketing in the said Undertaking is going on; and

(e) what action Government have taken against the Officers and others involved in the job racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) In accordance with the memorandum of settlement signed with the Rashtriya Coaliery Mazdoor Sangh Union on 24-3-81, 26 persons were given employment on the basis of the identification made by the village Mukhiya/BDO and the Secretary of the Union. On receipt of a complaint by the management in June, 1981 that the said persons have been wrongly identified, the management conducted an inquiry and on being satisfied of the genuineness of the complaint, all

these imposters were removed from service. This inquiry has not found any officer of the company responsible for this incident and as such the question of taking any action against the officers does not arise. A criminal case has also been registered and investigations is in progress. The press report has been seen.

Foreign Know-how for FPDIL, Sindri

326. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the FPDIL at Sindri (Bihar) has acquired foreign process know-how and has been invited from abroad for consultancy in fertilizer technology; if so,

(i) details of the areas of the know-how;

(ii) details of the consultancies acquired;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Planning and Development Division now named as FPDIL won P. C. Ray medal in 1969 and a Gold medal in 1973 for its work in catalyst development; if so, facts in details;

(c) whether a Committee set up by Dr. H. N. Sethna made far reaching recommendations for the better functioning of this Division in 1976; and

(d) if so, the salient points of these recommendations and steps taken on that; facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(i) FPDIL has recently entered into an agreement with M/s. Haldor Topsoe for transfer of technology on ammonia production from natural gas. They have also recently entered into an agreement as licensed contractors to build and sell urea plants based on Snam progetti ammonia stripping process. In addition, on a case to case basis they have acquired and used

technology from abroad in certain areas of the fertilizer plants:

(ii) FPDIL has worked on the following foreign consultancy assignments:

Philippines	Feasibility study for a fuel oil based ammonia urea complex.
Burma	} Market Feasibility studies.
Afghanistan	
Ethiopia	
Tanzania	Feasibility study on use of gas for fertilizer production.
Iraq	} Plant commissioning or trouble shooting services.
Venezuela	
Turkey	In association with Fertilizer Corporation of India in setting up training facilities under a UNIDO Scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. Sir P. C. Ray award for the best industrial unit developed by indigenous efforts in chemical industry in India was awarded to FPDIL in 1969.

A gold medal was awarded to the then General Manager in FPDIL in 1973 at the International Conference on Catalysts organised by UNIDO in Vienna.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The salient points of the recommendations were as follows:—

(i) After assessing manpower and expertise build up of three public sector organisations engaged in consultancy in the fertilizer industry at that time, the Committee recommended that the primary task in implementing the fertilizer programmes of the future be entrusted to P&D (Fertilizer Corporation of India) and FEDO (FACT).

(ii) That Planning and Development and FACT Engineering and Design Organisation along with their attached Research and Development wings be amalgamated into a separate private limited company.

(iii) The Research and Development activities should be segregated from contract activities; the Research and Development facilities should be organised as an accredited laboratory and supported by a cess collected from the industry.

The following action been taken on these recommendations:

Planning and Development (Fertilizer Corporation of India) (Currently functioning as Fertilizer (Planning and Development India Limited) and FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FACT), have been given prominent roles in execution of the new ammonia urea complexes at Thal and Hazira. A merger of FEDO with Planning and Development (Fertilizer Corporation of India) was not agreed to, on account of the opposition to this idea by the employees of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited. On reorganisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India and National Fertilizer Limited in April, 1978, Planning and Development Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India was converted into a separate corporation under the name Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited. The Research and Development activities are being supported partly by sponsorship from the Public Sector companies and partly by grants from Plan allocations.

Earnings made by FPDIL during 1979-80 and 1980-81

327. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of processes developed by the FPDIL till this date and

put under commercial and pilot plant scale production, facts in detail;

(b) earning made out of the same in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the products like catalyst and bicarbonates have great demands, in the market both within the country and abroad; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) FPDIL claims to have developed process engineering schemes covering some 31 processes for production of a number of chemicals including fertilizers from different feed-stocks.

(b) FPDIL has earned Rs. 110 lakhs in 1979-80, and Rs. 145 lakhs in 1980-81 partly as remuneration for engineering and partly as royalties/know-how fees on schemes indicated under (a).

(c) and (d). Products like catalyst and Ammonium Bicarbonate have a market in India. Some consignments have been exported abroad in the past. FPDIL has its own marketing group which looks after the sales promotion and customer servicing for its products.

Coal Mines to be brought under the Modernisation programme

329. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the coal mines of the country proposed to be brought under the modernisation programme;

(b) the approximate cost of the modernisation of those coal mines;

(c) whether collaboration of any foreign country is proposed to be sought for the implementation of the above programme; and

(d) if so, the name of that country and the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Names of the coal mines proposed to be brought under modernisation programme are given in the statement attached.

(b) The cost of modernisation will be known only when detailed feasibility reports are available. However, broadly it has been estimated that modernisation of these mines would cost about 600 crores.

(c) and (d). Assistance of certain advanced countries is proposed to be obtained in different areas of new technology to be adopted. These countries are USSR, France, Poland, U.K. and West Germany.

Statement

Major mines which are proposed to be brought under modernisation/expansion are as follows:

Western Coalfields Limited

1. Durgapur-Rayatwari
2. Orient
3. Govinda
4. Shivpuri
5. Pathakhara
6. Bistrampur
7. Ghugus
8. Mahakali
9. New Majri
10. Nandan
11. Jamuna Underground
12. Jamuna opencast
13. Gevra

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Kalidaspur/Kalikapur
2. Chora Block
3. Kumardih
4. Seabpur

5. Kumardubi
6. Mohanpur
7. Lalmeta
8. Chitra

Central Coalfields Limited

1. Selected Dhorī
2. Dhorī West
3. Ara
4. A. K.
5. Topa
6. Laiyo Underground
7. Churi Manki
8. Raybachra
9. Kargata Opencast
10. South Balanda Expansion
11. Jagannath Expansion
12. Central Saunda Expansion
13. Saunda D O/C
14. Relighara U/G
15. Hindegir O/C
16. Gorbi Expansion
17. K. D. Expansion
18. Gidi A Expansion
19. Talcher
20. Nandira

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

1. Pootkee-Balihari
2. North Amlabad
3. Bhalgora
4. Kharkharee-Dharmaband
5. Keshalpur
6. Nichitpur-Tetulmarī
7. Bhowra Incline
8. Murulidih 20/21 Pits
9. Muraidih Expansion
10. Gaslitand U/G
11. Bhalgora/South Tisra

Construction of TV. Tower at New Delhi

330. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

2388 LS-7.

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a TV tower at New Delhi before the commencement of the Asian Games;

(b) if so, the place where such proposed TV tower will be constructed; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is a proposal for the construction of a TV tower in New Delhi. Efforts will be made to construct it as early as possible.

(b) The tower will be erected near Pitampura off the Ring Road.

(c) The site of the tower has been taken over. Preliminary steps like soil investigations, appointment of consultant and preparation of drawings have been completed.

तेल की खोज के लिए अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव

331. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल की खोज के लिए उच्च अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं । यद्यपि तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने मम्बई में समुद्री प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान के लिए एक प्रभाग की स्थापना करने का निश्चय लिया है ।

(ख) गहरी जल संरचनाओं का और अनिश्चित तैलाशयों का विकास करने के लिए उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि एक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की योजना बनाई जाए जो बम्बई अपतटीय परियोजना के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन प्रदान करेगी। इसके निम्नलिखित कार्य होंगे :—

1. अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन और उन्हें आरम्भ करना।
2. क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों का एकत्र करना और उनका विश्लेषण करना।
3. क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण पर आधारित परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाना और उनका डिजाइन तैयार करना।
4. नई प्रौद्योगिकी का मूल्यांकन करना।
5. आर्ट रिपोर्टों की स्थिति तैयार करना।

Non-Issue of Uniforms to Postmen and Class IV Staff in Sertain Divisions of Tamil Nadu

332. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postmen and Class IV staff in the Postal Department are given two sets of uniform and an umbrella every year;

(b) is it a fact that for the last two years neither uniforms nor umbrellas were given in Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kovilpatti Divisions in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Two

sets of cotton uniforms are supplied to eligible P&T employees every year at plain stations where no warm uniforms are supplied.

Umbrellas are supplied once in two years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Misuse of Telephones

333. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what arrangements are there in Telephone Exchanges to prevent the employees from misusing the phones against the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): For preventing the misuse, observations are being made and disciplinary action is taken against the unscrupulous operators found indulging in malpractices. Flying Squads have been set up in Metropolitan Telephone Districts to:—

(i) make surprise checks;

(ii) take preventive action in sensitive areas for curbing malpractices.

Coal production by private sector

334. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector has informed the Union Government that they are ready to produce 20 million tonnes of coal during the current Plan period;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this offer;

(c) if not, the main reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have initiated a number of measures to bring about improvement in the quality of coal which is so vital for economic growth;

(e) is it also a fact that a multi-pronged strategy has been launched by the Coal Department under the Ministry's direction; and

(f) if so, the details of the same and whether the private sector has also assured that they will also produce better quality coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Certain Private organisations have expressed their desire to take up coal mining from time to time. Government do not propose to permit the Private Sector to enter the field of mining and development of the Coal Industry.

(d) to (f). The following measures have been taken to improve the quality of coal—

(i) Intensive supervision of the coal loading at the sidings to ensure that no over-sized coal or extraneous material is loaded alongwith coal.

(ii) Intensive manual picking of coal to remove shale and other extraneous material from coal before loading.

(iii) Intensive breaking of coal by manual means to reduce size of coal to the desired extent.

(iv) Installation of coal handling plants at a large number of mines for screening and sizing of coal.

(v) Posting of quality inspectors at the power houses to jointly supervise the unloading of wagons at the power stations to identify the collieries which supply over-sized coal or extraneous material alongwith coal with a view to taking corrective actions at the collieries.

(vi) The power houses have been requested also to post their representatives at the collieries to jointly supervise the loading operations at the railway sidings.

We are not aware of any offer from the private sector to produce better quality coal.

Memorandum by Delhi Citizens Council regarding Deterioration in the working of Phones

335. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Delhi Citizens Council met him on 9th October, 1981 and placed before him a memorandum regarding the deterioration in the working of the phones etc.;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested commercialisation of phones in the country in some areas;

(c) if so, whether he has reacted favourably to this suggestion; and

(d) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the Council and how many of them have been accepted by Government and what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The suggestions made by the Committee are appended. These are being examined by the P&T Department.

Statement

Suggestions made by the citizens Council, Delhi in memorandum dated 7-10-81.

(a) Delhi telephone service should be commercialized and if Government cannot run it efficiently, it should be handed over to private sector like U.S.A. Beginning can be made from one big city.

(b) Discipline in the staff should be enforced and every person from top to bottom should be accountable.

(c) Qualified staff should be engaged with better salary and wages.

(d) Accessories and instruments used in telephone should be of quality. The Government should spend a reasonable amount to improve the service.

(e) The Senior officers should supervise their area themselves. They should have report with their subscribers.

(f) Exchanges with old machines should be replaced immediately.

(g) A registered notice should be given to the subscriber alongwith reasons before disconnecting the telephone.

(h) The Assistant Engineer, Divisional Engineers and Area Managers are generally not on their seats and there is nobody to note the complaints. They should instruct their P.A.'s to note the complaints and refer the same to the concerned officer. The complaint number should be told to the subscribers.

(i) An intelligence cell should be set up to keep a watch on the lineman who connects S.T.D. of one person to another after taking money.

Finding of Gas in Tripura

336. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new fields have been struck in the Baramura structure east of Agartala in Tripura and in other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new oil/gas finds in the country during April-October, 1981 are as follows:—

A-Onshore

(i) Baramura — 6 in Tripura: Natural Gas has been discovered. The

well is under testing for detailed studies.

(ii) Kudara — 1 in Ankleshwar (Gujarat): Two objects on test produced gas.

(iii) Sisodra — 7 in Ahmedabad (Gujarat): Flowed oil in two objects.

(iv) Napamua in Assam: Flow of oil/gas was observed during production testing.

B-Offshore

B-57-1 in Bombay High area

Flowed oil and gas from six of the seven objects tested.

PH-9-1 in Palk Strait

Flowed oil from one of the two objects tested.

देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

337. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए राज्यवार प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में कितने व्यक्ति हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाने की संभावना है

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक जराव) : (क) विभिन्न दूर-संचार प्रशासनिक यूनिटों एवं उनके द्वारा सेवा प्रदान किए जाने वाले राज्यों एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 1-9-81 को टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज आवेदकों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरणी संलग्न है। देश में 1-9-81 को ऐसे आवेदकों की संख्या 5,25,135 थी।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि निम्नलिखित किस्म की मांगों के कुछ थोड़े से भागों को छोड़कर 31-12-79 तक दर्ज आवेदकों में से अधिकांश को उत्तरोत्तर 1982-83 के अन्त तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करा दिए जाएंगे। बड़े शहरों के कुछ क्षेत्रों की मांगें जहाँ भूमि अधिग्रहण एवं भवन निर्माण करके नए एकसज खोलना अपेक्षित है

तथा इस प्रकार इनके पूर्ण होने में कुछ अधिक समय लगेगा।

—एकसज्यों से दूर बहुत लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन।

—कुछ बड़े शहरों में सामान्य श्रेणी के आवेदन जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में नई ओ बाई टी मांगें दर्ज हैं।

विवरण

तारीख 1-9-1981 तक देश में प्रतीक्षा सूची की विवरणी

क्रम संख्या	दूर संचार सर्किट/टेलीफोन जिले का नाम	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र जहाँ सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है।	ता० 1-9-81 की प्रतीक्षा सूची
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश दूर संचार सर्किट तथा हैदराबाद एवं विजयवाड़ा टेलीफोन जिले	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22993
2.	बिहार दूर संचार सर्किट एवं पटना टेलीफोन जिला	बिहार	4807
3.	गुजरात दूर संचार सर्किट तथा अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा, राजकोट एवं सूरत टेलीफोन जिले	गुजरात, दमन दी एवं सेलवासा	42220
4.	जम्मू एवं काश्मीर दूर संचार सर्किट	जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	3648
5.	कर्नाटक दूर संचार सर्किट तथा बंगलूर टेलीफोन जिला	कर्नाटक	22940
6.	केरल दूर संचार सर्किट तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम एवं एरनाकुलम टेलीफोन जिले	केरल, माहे एवं लक्षद्वीप	27606
7.	महाराष्ट्र दूर संचार सर्किट एवं बम्बई नागपुर एवं टेलीफोन जिले	महाराष्ट्र एवं गोवा	178058
8.	मध्य प्रदेश दूर संचार सर्किट एवं इन्दौर टेलीफोन जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	11073
9.	उत्तर पूर्व दूर संचार सर्किट एवं गोहाटी टेलीफोन जिला	असम, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, नागालैण्ड, मेघालय एवं अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4632

1	2	3	4
10.	उत्तर पश्चिम दूरसंचार संचालक एवं अमृतसर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल लुधियाना, जालंधर एवं चण्डीगढ़ जिले	प्रदेश एवं चण्डीगढ़	31271
11.	उड़ीसा दूरसंचार संचालक	उड़ीसा	2645
12.	राजस्थान दूरसंचार संचालक एवं जयपुर जिला	राजस्थान	14348
13.	तमिलनाडु दूरसंचार संचालक एवं कोयंबटूर, मद्रास, मदुरै जिले	तमिलनाडु एवं पांडीचेरी	31504
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश दूरसंचार संचालक एवं कानपुर, लखनऊ एवं आगरा टेलीफोन जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश	19473
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल दूरसंचार संचालक एवं कलकत्ता टेलीफोन जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल सिक्किम एवं अण्डमान निकोबार	29975
16.	दिल्ली टेलीफोन जिला	दिल्ली	77941
योग			525135

Manufacture of Telephone Instruments in the Country

338. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones instruments manufactured in India annually;

(b) what is the requirement of telephone instruments in the country annually;

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government to meet the gap;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish another unit to manufacture telephone instruments in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of telephone instruments for use in the public network, manufacture annually in India by ITI

during the last three years is as given below:

1978-79	4.25 lakhs	
1979-80	4.27 lakhs	
1980-81	3.26 lakhs	(Production was severely affected due to strike in Bangalore and Naini units of ITI)
1981-82	5.40 lakhs	(target)

(b) The requirement of such telephone instruments during the Sixth Plan period is as given below:—

	P&T	Non P&T	Total
1981-82	4.73	0.71	5.44
1982-83	5.81	0.87	6.68
1983-84	7.12	1.07	8.19
1984-85	8.38	1.25	9.63

(c) The present installed capacity for manufacture of telephone instruments is 3 lakhs and 2.5 lakhs respectively in Bangalore and Naini Units of ITI. This capacity alongwith the

proposed setting up of indigenous production capacity of telephone instruments of modern design is expected to meet the requirements during the Sixth Plan period fully.

(d) and (e). Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore in consultation with P&T Department had invited offers of collaboration for manufacture of one million telephone instruments and 1.5 million critical sub-assemblies of contemporary design in its two factories at Naini and Bangalore in replacement of the existing manufacturing facilities. Action for the final selection of the collaborator and for sanction of the project etc. are in progress. In addition to the above, M/s. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd. Baroda, Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum; and Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation, Bangalore, State Public Sector Undertakings under the Governments of Gujarat, Kerala and Karnataka respectively, have each been licensed for manufacture of 2 lakh telephone instruments per annum.

Requirement of Drillships by O.N.G.C.

339. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of drillships required by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the exploration of oil;

(b) the names of the countries which have offered to sell such drillships;

(c) the expected time of taking decision on the purchase of such drillships;

(d) the expected time of giving delivery of those drillships to the ONGC; and

(e) the details about the cost of each of those drillships?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) As per the VI Five Year Plan the ONGC has a requirement of 5 Drillships/Drilling rigs for exploratory drilling in the offshore areas.

(b) and (c). No country as such has made any offer for the sale of drillships. ONGC purchases or charter-hires drillships required for its exploratory programme on the basis of an open tender. It has placed an order for one drillship which is to be delivered from a West German shipyard. There is no proposal at present before the Government for the purchase of more drillships by ONGC.

(d) and (e). The new Drillship is likely to be delivered to the ONGC from a shipyard in West Germany in Indian waters by June, 1982. The cost of this Drillship is US-55 million.

Open cast mines to replace under ground ones in Jharia coal mines

340. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new open cast mine is proposed to be started in place of existing underground one in the Jharia Coalfields with technical assistance from the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, what is the new technology going to be adopted;

(c) the total areas of the Jharia Coalfield proposed to be covered by this new method; and

(d) the progress made so far in the implementation of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Mukunda opencast mine is being planned in Jharia coalfield with the assistance of Soviet experts.

(b) Coal reserves both coking and non-coking will be exploited by large

scale open cast mining using heavy earth moving machinery.

(c) the Total area covered by this project is about 20 sq. km.

(d) All geological and other data necessary for preparation of feasibility report have been collected and handed over to the Soviet side.

Project Report in Kuriarkutty Karapara Hydel Project

341. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the Project Report submitted by the Government of Kerala regarding Kuriarkutty-Karapara Hydro-Electric Scheme;

(b) when the Project Report has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority;

(c) what is the reason for the delay in giving clearance; and

(d) when Government of India are expected to give clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) and (b). The Project Report of Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project (Power Portion) was received in Central Electricity Authority in Jan. 1979. As per the project report, the scheme visualises construction of a 57 M high gravity dam across the Karapara river, a 4.55 km. long tunnel and a power house with an installed capacity of 15 MW located in Pulickalar Valley; a 45 M high dam across Pulickalar, 2.9 Km. long tunnel and a power house with installed capacity of 20 MW located in Kuriarkutty Vally; a 45 M high dam across Kuriarkutty river, 3.84 km. long tunnel and a power house with an installed capacity of 60 MW. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 48.55 crores of which Rs. 32.10 crores is chargeable

to power. This scheme is expected to afford an annual energy generation of 211 Gwh besides providing irrigation benefits to 11,740 hectares of land.

(c) and (d). The Project report has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and comments have been sent to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments have been received towards the end of July 1981 and the same are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. Being a multi-purpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, thereafter, the power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.

Project report on Lower Periyar Hydel Scheme

342. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the project report on the Lower Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for clearance;

(b) what is the reason for delay in giving the clearance; and

(c) when the Government for India are expected to give clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The project report on Lower Periyar H.E. Scheme in Kerala was received in Central Electricity Authority in February, 1978.

(b) and (c). The project report has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission and comments were forwarded to the project authorities. Replies to the above comments were received from the project authorities in August, 1981. These replies have been examined by CEA/CWC and the project is now proposed to be put up at

the next meeting of the Central Electricity Authority for according techno-economic clearance. After CEA has accorded techno-economic clearance to the project, the project proposal would be referred to the Planning Commission for investment sanction.

Names of cities where full-fledged or Microwave System TV Stations to be set up

343. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in the country where full-fledged or microwave system television stations are going to be set up on a priority basis;

(b) the reasons for setting up such television stations on a priority basis; and

(c) the expected time of the installation of aforesaid full-fledged or microwave system television stations in those places?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) During the Sixth Plan period, the following full-fledged TV Centres/TV Relay Centres are proposed be set up:

(a) Full-fledged TV Centres:

1. Bangalore 2. Ahmedabad 3. Tiruvandrum; and 4. Gauhati.

(b) Relay Centres:

1. Kasauli 2. Murshidabad 3. Madurai 4. Asansol 5. Vijayawada 6. Cuttack 7. Panaji, and 8. Varanasi.

The Relay Centres at Murshidabad, Madurai, Asansol, Vijayawada, Panaji and Varanasi will be linked with the P&T microwave system.

(b) and (c). The above mentioned projects have been approved under the Sixth Plan with a view to extend TV coverage in the country as early as possible within the available resources. All these projects are expected to be

completed during the Sixth Plan period 1980—85.

Plans for Self-sufficiency in L.P. Gas

344. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts have been made by his ministry to make the country self sufficient in liquified petroleum gas;

(b) if so, what are the various programmes undertaken by his Ministry in that regard;

(c) the expected time (year) of making the country self-sufficient in L.P.G. (cooking gas); and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). LPG is expected to be available on a substantial scale from the following sources;

1. Uran Plant of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

2. Mathura and Koyali Refineries.

3. LPG Extraction plant of the Oil India Ltd., Assam.

4. Refinery expansion programmes.

5. LPG Fractionation unit at Hazira. With the increased availability of LPG, it is expected that the demand of LPG, in the country can be met by indigenous production within the next two to three years.

Construction of Telephone Building for Dhenkanal District Headquarter in Orissa

345. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone building for Dhenkanal District Headquarter in Orissa has been completed;

(b) if so, the cost involved;

(c) the date when completed;

(d) whether the building has been handed over for commissioning and if so, when; and

(e) if not, the likely date when it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimated cost Rs. 4,97,150 only

(c) 30-10-1981.

(d) Yes, Sir. The building has been handed over on 16-11-1981.

(e) Question does not arise.

Morse Facilities in Dhenkalan District

346. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-divisions in Dhenkanal District which are without Morse facilities;

(b) whether steps have been taken to provide such facilities in these areas and if so, the mode of sending telegrams from these areas at present;

(c) the extra time that such telegrams take to reach their destination as compared to those which are directly sent from a telegraph office; and

(d) by what time Government propose to remove the difficulties of the people of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There are three sub-Divisions in Dhenkanal District which are without Morse facilities.

(b) The present mode of sending telegrams are through Phonocom circuits. These are examined for conversion into Morse circuits as and when traffic potential justify.

(c) Aproximately 2 to 3 hours extra time will be involved.

(d) Provision of one Morse circuit is proposed by the year 1981-82.

Hydel Projects Approved by Planning Commission in J & K, H.P. and Punjab

347. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hydel projects which have been approved by the Planning Commission for construction in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab along-with the estimated cost, generating capacity and the period of construction for each project, State-wise;

(b) the names of such projects among them on which the construction work has since commenced along-with the dates in each case; and

(c) the likely dates by which the work would begin on each of the other project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The details of the hydro electric schemes in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir under construction in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of Hydro electric Projects in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir which are under construction in the Sixth Five - Year Plan.

State	Scheme	Installed capacity	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Year of starting construction	Anticipated date of commissioning of the 1st unit
Punjab	Shanan Extn.	50	1326.00	1976-77	1981-82
	Anandpur Sahib*	134	9612.00	1974-75	1982-83
	Mukerian*	207	11558.00	1975-76	1982-83
Himachal Pradesh	Basi Extn.	15	444.5	Already commissioned in Jan. '81	
	Andhra	15	974.23	1977-78	1983-84
	Binwa	6	432.29	1977-78	1982-83
	Rongtong	2	281.00	1977-78	1984-85
	Baira-Slul (Central Sector)	180	9222.00	1970-71	2 units commissioned in 1980. 3rd unit 11/81.
	Bhaba@	120	5584.00	1978-79	1986-87
Jammu & Salal Kashmir	Salal (Central-Sector)	345	222.13	1970-71	1986-87
Common projects	Dehar Extn.	330	5910.26	1978-79	1983-84
	Pong Extn.	120	3404.43	1978-79	1982-83

NOTE : * These ongoing projects have not yet been approved by Planning Commission.

@ Benefits from these schemes are expected beyond Sixth Plan period.

Constitution of Postal Advisory Committees for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

(h) the likely dates by which each one of them would be reconstituted?

348. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) whether the Postal Advisory Committee for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana have been set up;

(a) to (c). The Postal Advisory Committee for Punjab has been reconstituted on 17-11-81. The nominations of various interests for Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, the term of Committees for which States expired on 31-12-80, are awaited from the respective State Governments. The Postal Advisory Committee for Punjab consists of representatives of State Legislature, Trade and Commerce, Industry, Rural interest, Press, Official and non-official nominees of State Government

(b) if so, the dates on which each one of them has been set up, its composition and term;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay alongwith the date on which the similar previous Committee ceased to function; and

Members of Parliament, etc. The term of the committee is two years.

(d) The Committees for Himachal Pradesh and Haryana would be re-constituted as soon as the nominations are received from the respective State Governments.

Supply of Crude by Iraq

349. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has offered to supply 1.5 million tonnes of crude in addition to the 3.5 million tonnes contracted for 1982;

(b) whether Government have taken decision on the offer;

(c) what are the names of other countries who will supply crude during 1982 with quantity to be imported from each;

(d) what is the total domestic production of crude;

(e) whether Government have mooted any plan for on shore and off shore exploration to enhance domestic oil production; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Indications have been received that Iraq could supply 5 million tonnes crude oil per annum. However, an agreement has been signed so far only for a quantity of 3.5 million tonnes.

(c) Nigeria and Venezuela will supply 0.5 million tonnes each during 1982. Iran has also agreed to continue supply of crude oil in 1982. Action has been initiated to negotiate with other countries.

(d) During 1981-82 a production of about 16 million tonnes is envisaged.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) ONGC has submitted an accelerated plan for increasing production from the Bombay High and adjoining fields. The plan envisages increased production from 8.4 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 19.12 million tonnes in 1984-85. ONGC is also preparing plans for increasing production in the North Eastern Region.

Setting up of a Refinery at Mangalore

350. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the setting up of a Refinery in Mangalore after the decision to this effect was taken;

(b) what is estimated amount for setting up of this refinery;

(c) what amount has been spent so far on survey etc; and

(d) when the work would be undertaken and the time by which it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The question regarding setting up of new grass root refineries is in the final stages of examination, following which detailed feasibility reports would be prepared. At that stage, matters relating to project cost estimates, time span etc. would be considered.

Pending Applications for Telephone Construction of Telephone Building

351. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections in Mangalore pending as on 31st October, 1981; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide telephones in respect of all the pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) 908.

(b) It is proposed to expand the existing exchange.

Power Projects delayed in Karnataka

352. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARAY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which of the power projects in Karnataka State are running behind schedule and the reasons for delay;

(b) the estimated escalation in the cost of the projects as a result thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure their completion according to revised schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Raichur Thermal, Kalinadi Hydro, Varahi Hydro and Gangavali Hydro projects have not progressed for earliest feasible completion. The reasons for delay in completion is one or more of the following:—

1. Inadequate funds.
2. Delay in placement of orders for auxilliary equipment.
3. Delay in acquisition of land.
4. Delay in commencement of civil work due to non-acquisition of land in time.
5. Ecological considerations.
6. Delay in arrival of experts and equipment.

(b) It is difficult to indicate the exact escalation in cost of the ongoing projects as the same depends upon a number of factors. However, the revised estimates processed by the Central Electricity Authority indicate an upward trend between 8 to 12 per cent per year in respect of rise in cost of material and labour.

(c) For a general better management of the projects detailed guidelines were issued to all the SEBs. Assistance is given to remove the constraints of cement, steel etc. shortages. The projects are being constantly monitored with a view to removing the bottlenecks.

मालावाड़, राजस्थान में तेल का होना

353. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे :

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्हें राजस्थान में मालावाड़ के "ताम्बा खान" क्षेत्र के पानी में तेल के अंश होने की व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर तेल की खोज के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Thein Dam

354. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Thein Dam;

(b) The approximate cost of the project as per the latest estimates;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached about the sharing of the cost between the Centre and the participating States;

(d) if so, its broad details; and

(e) the agency through which the project will be executed and the target date for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Work on the infrastructural facilities like staff colony, railway line, approach roads; is in progress. The work of excavation of diversion tunnels has been taken up since May 1981.

(b) According to information furnished by the State of Punjab, who are implementing the Project as per the decision taken at the meeting taken by the then Prime Minister on 3.10.1977, the cost of the project, based on the 1980 price index and the present construction schedule, is estimated to be Rs. 469 crores.

(c) and (d). The question of an Agreement with the Centre does not arise at present, since the Project is being implemented by Punjab, through its Plan allocations.

(e) The project is being executed by the Punjab Irrigation Department, and is expected to be completed by December, 1987.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा झालावाड़ जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विद्युत् की सप्लाई

355. श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) जिले के कम विद्युतित तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का तेजी से विकास करने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

निगम द्वारा इस जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में दी जाने वाली बिजली संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) चालू वर्ष में इस जिले के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) कितने पम्प सैटों को बिजली दी गई है; और

(घ) इस जिले के सभी गांवों में बिजली कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अक्टूबर, 1981 के अन्त तक राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले की 1.82 करोड़ रुपये की कुल ऋण सहायता की 9 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं। इन स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने पर 310 गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाये जाने तथा 4329 पम्पसैटों को अर्जित किए जाने के अतिरिक्त लघु उद्योगों, घरेलू और वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं को तथा सड़कों पर रोशनी के लिए बिजली दिये जाने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है। पिछड़े क्षेत्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत क्षेत्रों के 257 गांवों के लिए बिजली के विस्तार की तीन स्कीमें तथा पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत गांवों को निकटवर्ती 9 हरिजन बस्तियों के लिए बिजली के विस्तार की 3 स्कीमें इन में शामिल हैं। जून 1981 के अन्त तक राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि 218 गांवों का जिनमें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के 205 गांव शामिल हैं, विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है तथा 1793 पम्पसैट का, जिन में पिछड़े क्षेत्र 1370 पम्पसैट शामिल हैं को अर्जित कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा लघु उद्योगों, घरेलू और वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं को तथा सड़कों पर रोशनी के लिए बिजली दी गई है।

(ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (1981-82) के दौरान वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में स्वीकृत की गई/स्वीकृत की जाने वाली स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वितरण किए जाने के लिए 17.53 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है। जिले-वार आवंटन अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, राजस्थान में झालावाड़ जिले में स्वीकृत की गई स्कीमों और कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में चल रही स्कीमों के बारे में यह आशा की जाती है कि 0.13 करोड़ 50 को राशि के ऋण की किस्तों का भुगतान निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(ग) झालावाड़ जिले में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के बारे में जून, 1981 के अन्त तक 1793 पम्पसेटों का ऊर्जन किया गया है।

(घ) झालावाड़ जिले में 1441 गांव हैं जिनमें से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत विद्युतीकरण किये गये 218 हैं। इस के प्रतिरिक्त, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए 92 गांवों के 1983-84 तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिए जाने की संभावना है। राजस्थान में झालावाड़ जिले के लिए राजस्थान रा0 बि0 बोर्ड द्वारा जब भी उपयुक्त स्कीमें तैयार की जावेंगी और प्रस्तुत की जावेंगी और विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने पर ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम विचार करेगा बशर्ते कि निधियों उपलब्ध हों। राज्य द्वारा तैयार की गई संदर्शी योजना में 1993-94 तक विद्युतीकरण करने की व्यवस्था है।

Expansion of post, Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in M.P.

356. DR. VASANT KUMAR FAN-DIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to expand Post, Telegraph and telephone communication facilities in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how many new Post and Telegraph Offices, mobile postal facility and improvement in existing postal services in rural under-developed areas of Madhya Pradesh have been planned, where and when;

(c) how many new telephone exchanges, modernisation or improvement of existing exchanges, new STD services and telecommunication facilities have been planned, where and when;

(d) what steps have been taken to cut inordinate delays in delivery of post and telegraphs in Madhya Pradesh, and

(e) how many new Post, Telegraphs and Telecommunication buildings and quarters for staff of Communication Department have been planned, where and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) For the Sixth Plan as a whole, the targets for rural postal development are determined on an all-India basis. Circle-wise targets are laid down in the successive Annual Plans. The names of post offices opened in rural/backward/tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh under Annual Plan 1981-82 upto 31-10-1981 are indicated in Annexure 1. (placed in Library. See No. LT-2933/81). About 10 more post offices in similar areas of the Circle may be opened during the year in addition to other schemes of rural postal development after the remaining proposals are considered.

(ii) As regards telegraph offices, it is tentatively planned to open 600 new telegraph offices in Madhya Pradesh during the 6th Five Year Plan as shown in Annexure-11. (placed in library. See No. LT-2933/81.)

(c) It is proposed to provide new trunk facility and STD services in Madhya Pradesh during 6th Plan period as shown in Annexure III. (Placed in library See No. LT-2933/81.)

(ii) As for new telephone exchanges modernisation and improvement of the existing exchanges the information is

furnished in Annexure IV. (Placed in library See No. LT-2933/81.)

(d) Specific instances of inordinate delay in delivery of Posts and Telegraphs are looked into and corrective measures taken wherever required. In addition extension in postal and telegraphs facilities planned for future and improvements in the existing facilities undertaken from time to time is expected further to bring down the time taken in transmission and delivery services.

(e) (i) Telephone exchange buildings have been planned for the 6th Plan, as shown in Annexure V. (Placed in library See No. LT 2933/81.)

(ii) As far as post office buildings are concerned 23 buildings have been planned for extension, construction and reconstruction during 6th Five Year Plan. Their names are furnished in Annexure VI. The places where staff quarters have been planned for staff of communications Department during the 6th Five Year Plan is furnished in Annexure VII.

Proposals for increasing Power generation in M.P.

357. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sub-

mitted proposals to increase power generation in M.P.;

(b) if so, the details of each in respect of (i) location, (ii) cost, (iii) expected power capacity, (iv) expected irrigation potential, (v) date when proposal was made; and (vi) date of sanction; and

(c) the action taken by Government in respect of proposals pending sanction and the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Projects totalling 2287 MW comprising of 607 MW hydro and 1680 MW thermal have been sanctioned and are presently under execution in the State. The details are given in Annexure-I. Besides this, proposals for 6 hydro projects and 4 thermal projects have been submitted by the State Government. The details of these projects and the status of examination by the Central Electricity Authority are given in Annexure-II.

(c) Various issues relating to the project proposals have to be sorted out as has been indicated in Annexure-II. The techno-economic clearance by C.E.A. can be given only after these issues have been sorted out following which the Planning Commission will examine them for according investment approval.

Statement—I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost	Irrigation Potential	Date of Sanction
Hydel				
1. Bodhghat	4x125	35000	Nil	2/79
2. Pench	2x80	8498	Nil allocation for M.P.	12/72
Thermal				
3. Satpura 8th Unit & 9th Unit	2x210	17524		1/78
4. Korba West	2x210	23557		3/77
5. Korba West Extn.	2x210	8160		3/79
6. Birsinghpur	2x210	29100		7/80

NEW HYDRO GENERATION SCHEMES IN MADHYA PRADESH UNDER EXAMINATION IN C.E.A.

HYDRO PROJECTS

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ State	Inst. Cap. (MW)	Date of receipt of report/comments in C.E.A.	Estimated cost. (Rs. Lakhs)	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Present status of technical examination of the scheme
1.	Bansagar (Revised proposal)	5+2×15+ =390	June, 80 Sept., 80	19582 Power	248.8 thousand hectares	The project report have been examined in CEA. Replies to the comments of CWC on hydrological and civil design aspects are awaited.
2.	Sindh river Multi-purp ^a project Phase-II (Mobini Sagar)	5—75	July, 78.	3931 Power	91.4 thousand hectares.	Replies to the comments of various Dties., of CEA/CWC are awaited from project authority.
3.	Orchha M.P.P.	5+2×30=90	Sept., 78	3748 Power	Not finalised.	Project report has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments sent to project authority. Reply to the comments of CEA awaited. U. P. Govt. raised certain inter-State aspects for this project.
4.	Hasdeo (Bango) M.P.]	=120	May, 81 (Revised)	(4097)	167.0 thousand hectares	Revised project report received is under Examination. The comments on estimates of cost sent to project authority. Replies awaited.
5.	Kutru I.H.E.	=150	June, 80	7256 (FPR.)	Nil	The comments of CEA/CWC sent to project Authorities. Replies are awaited.
6.	Mahanadi Reservoir	5=10	Aug., 81	734 Power	9.1 thousand hectares. (for new phase III).	Under examination in CEA/CWC.

NEW THERMAL GENERATION SCHEMES IN ... P. UNDER EXAMINATION IN C.E.A.
THERMAL PROJECTS

S. No.	Name of the Scheme with tentative programme of commissioning as per project report	Capacity proposed (MW)	Date of receipt of project report	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs.)	Present status of technical examination of the scheme
1.	Bandhav TPS (A joint project of Gujarat & M.P.) I-87-88	4 × 500	May, 81	99060.00	(i) Coal Deptt. has been addressed on 26-5-1981. Their reply is awaited.
	II, III & IV—within two years thereafter.	..	..	..	(ii) Comments of Hydrology-II awaited.

Note:—Exact potential for the multi-purpose hydroelectric projects will be known only after examination of the schemes are completed.

Slippages in Commissioning of Power Projects in the Country

358. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the recent assessment made by Government there were heavy slippages in the commissioning of power projects in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for delay in the commissioning of these projects and the estimated cost escalation in respect of each of the projects; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). As per an assessment made in the beginning of current financial year, keeping in view the status of the on-going schemes, it was expected that power generation projects aggregating to 3212 MW of capacity would be completed. The recent review indicate that by the end of the year the capacity addition may be less.

The main reasons for delay in commissioning of projects are one or more of the following:—

1. Inadequate provision of funds.
2. Delay in land acquisition.
3. Inadequate site investigation.
4. Delay in finalisation of engineering of projects.
5. Delay in placement of order for auxilliary equipment/award of contracts.
6. Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.
7. Shortage of key construction materials.
8. Delay in Civil Works.

9. Non-sequential supply of main plant and equipment affecting erection.

10. Unhappy industrial relations.

It is difficult to indicate precise escalation in the cost of the projects solely due to delay in commissioning as the same depends upon a number of factors. The revised estimates processed by the Central Electricity Authority indicate an upward trend ranging between 8 to 12 per cent per year in respect of rise in cost of material and labour. However, the original and revised estimated cost in respect of on-going thermal schemes is given in the attached statement.

(c) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Co-ordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment supplies and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government. Meetings of Power Ministers of States at the level of Minister of Energy, have also been held at national levels at which the commissioning of new and on-going power projects was closely reviewed for taking remedial action.

Statement

Statement Indicating Thermal projects under constructions in the country showing Original & Revised Estimated Cost.

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	
			original	Revised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	Panipat St. II (Unit-3&4)	2x110	7293	11850
2.	Panipat St. III (Unit-5)	1x20	11110	Not yet revised
3.	Ropar (Unit-1 & 2)	2x210	16800	20700
4.	Kota (Unit 1 & 2)	2x110	8160	14304
5.	Kota St. II (Unit—3 & 4)	2x210	13378	23000
6.	Obra St. III (Unit 12 & 13)	2x200	15790*	37440
7.	Parichha (Unit—1 & 2)	2x110	8372	12556
8.	Anpara (Unit—1, 2 & 3)	3x210	22710	34483
9.	Tanda (Unit—1, 2, 3 & 4)	4x110	15925	21209
10.	Unchahar (Unit—1 & 2)	2x210	19305	Not Revised
11.	Anpara 'B'	2x500	41610	Not Revised
12.	Badarpur St. III (Unit—5)	1x210	6385	8822
13.	Singrauli STPS St. I (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3x210	25566	30545
14.	Singrauli STPS St. II (Unit—4, 5, 6 & 7)	2x210 + 2x500	49437	49531
WESTERN REGION				
15.	Wanakbori (Unit—1, 2 & 3)	3x210	17214	24200
16.	Wabakbori Extn. (Unit—4, 5 & 6)	3x210	20679	35060
17.	Ukal Unit—5	1x210	6683	8430
18.	Kutch Lignite (Unit—1 & 2)	2x60	7127	Not Revised
19.	Sikka (Replacement)	1x120	5478	Note Revised
20.	Satpura (Unit-8 & 9)	2x210	12968	17524
21.	Korba West (Unit 1 & 2)	2x210	15099	23557
22.	Korba West Extn. (Unit—3 & 4)	2x210	12941	18160
23.	Birlsinghpur (Unit—1 & 2)	2x210	20032	291000
24.	Koradi St. III (Unit—5, 6 & 7)	1x200 + 2x210	11240	23341
25.	Bhusawal Extn. (Unit -3)	1x210	6437	7762

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26.	Parli St. III (Unit-4)	1x210	9300	Not Revised
27.	Chandrapur St. I (Unit-1 & 2)	2x210	14003	20113
28.	Chandrapur St. II (Unit-3 & 4)	2x210	12856	19000
29.	Chandrapur St. III (Unit-5)	1x500	25983	Not Revised
30.	Gas Turbine Generating Sets at Uran near Bombay (Unit-1, 2, 3 & 4)	4x60	5280	9884
31.	Trombay.	1x500	18000	18000
32.	Korba STPS (Unit-1, 2, 3 & 4)	3x210+ 1x500	45080	47691 (Ex. Interest)
33.	Korba STPS St. II (Unit-5 & 6)	2x500	42405	Not Revised

SOUTHERN REGION

34.	Ralchur (Unit-1 & 2)	2x210	15925	23948
35.	Tuticorin Extn. (Unit-3)	1x210	7121	8500
36.	Mettur (Unit-1 & 2)	1x210	18970	23000
37.	Neyveli Second Mine Cut (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3x210	21398	47958
38.	Ramagundam STPS (Unit-1, 2, 3 & 4)		45914	67120

EASTERN REGION

39.	Barauni (Unit-6)	1x110	2000	9820
40.	Barauni (Unit-7)	1x110	3764	N.A.
41.	Patratu (Unit-9 & 10)	2x110	4200	1150
42.	Muzaffarpur (Unit-1 & 2)	2x110	8435	14602
43.	Tenughat (Unit-1 & 2)	2x210	17513	28133
44.	Durgapur (Unit-4)	1x210	3780	9500
45.	Bokaro 'B'	1x210	6976	15559
46.	Bokaro 'B' Extn.	2x210	18693	26600
47.	Talchar St. III (Unit-5 & 6)	2x110	3840	8874
48.	Bandel Extn. (Unit-5)	1x210	3331	8343
49.	Kolaghat (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3x210	11559	28205
50.	Kolaghat Extn. (Unit-4, 5 & 6)	3x210	28673	Not Revised
51.	Durgapur (DPL) (Unit 6)	1x110	4842	7024
52.	Titagarh (Unit-1, 2, 3 & 4)	4x60	8576	17300
53.	Farakka STPS (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3x210	29060	34970

NORTH EASTERN REGION

54.	Bongaigaon (Unit-1 & 2)	2x60	4708	8368
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
55.	Bongaigaon Extn. (Unit-3 & 4)	2x60	4717	5383
56.	Lakwa Gas Turbines (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3x15	1564	1811
57.	Waste Heat Utilisation Plant at Namrup Gas Turbine Power Station.	1x22	902	1489
58.	Chandrapur Extn.	30	1292	2210
59.	Mobile Gas Turbines	4x3	734	764
60.	Borgalai	2x30	4564	Not Revised
61.	Gare Hills (Unit-1 & 2)	2x30	4320	Not Revised

Losses Suffered by State Electricity Boards

359. PROF. AJIT MEHTA:

SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what have been the losses of the State Electricity Boards (State-wise) during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (year-wise);

(b) what are the major reasons identified for the continuous losses of the State Electricity Boards; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the deficiencies and to ensure improvement in their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) The profit/losses of the different State Electricity Boards based on the audited accounts as on 1st April, 1979 is enclosed. The information in respect of 1979-80 and 1980-81 is not readily available.

(b) and (c). Delay in the execution and commissioning of new projects, under utilisation of the existing gener-

ation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses and unremunerative tariffs in respect of some categories of consumer have, inter-alia, affected the overall performance of the SEBs.

The performance of the State Electricity Boards is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. But their performance is reviewed by the Union Government from time to time, and suitable guidance given on financial and technical matters.

The financial performance and related problems of the SEBs were reviewed at a conference of SEBs and other senior officials on July 17, 1981 and at the Annual Power Ministers Conference held from 6th to 9th, November, 1981. Specific guidelines have been issued to SEBs to minimise delays in project construction and improve financial and operational efficiency including rationalisation of their staffing pattern. It was also inter-alia suggested that SEBs should adopt a rational tariff structure that would fully take into account the direct and indirect costs of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and also provide for a reasonable rate of return that would be necessary to meet the growing needs of power development programme that is being undertaken;

STATEMENT

Losses of State Electricity Boards

(After taking into accounts subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
		(Rs. lakhs)
1. Uttar Pradesh	42,271Y	9,144Y
2. Punjab	8,655	X
3. Haryana	5,401Y	361Y
4. Bihar	5,294	..
5. Orissa	4,391	1,668
6. Gujarat	3,730	392
7. Himachal & Pradesh	2,494Y	435Y
8. Andhra Pradesh	1,801	X
9. Kerala	1,240	X
10. West Bengal	591	129
TOTAL	75,868	12,129
11. Meghalaya (Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1977 respectively)	1,505	92

A—Cumulative to 31-3-1979.

B—For the year ended 31-3-1979.

X—Earned profits during the year ended 31-3-1979.

Punjab—512; Andhra Pradesh—668; Kerala—2,215.

Y—No subventions were given in the recent past by the concerned State Governments.

Profits of State Electricity Boards

(After taking into account subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
		(Rs. lakhs)
1. Maharashtra	7,992	1,139
2. Tamil Nadu	6,914	598
3. Karnataka	3,964	1,463
4. Rajasthan	1,161	1,221
5. Madhya Pradesh	1,458	74
TOTAL	21,939	4,495
6. Assam (Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1978 respectively)	1,124	X

A—Cumulative to 31-3-1979.

B—For the year ended 31-3-1979.

X—Sustained losses during the year ended 31-3-1978—331.

West Bengal's Proposal to Set up VII and VIII Units in Durgapur Project Limited

360. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the fate of the West Bengal's proposal to set up VII and VIII units in Durgapur Project Limited;

(b) when the proposal was received by his Ministry;

(c) the reasons for delay and the present position;

(d) whether his Ministry have pursued it with the Planning Commission;

(e) if so, position of the application and details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Durgapur Projects Ltd. had sent a project report in Nov. 78 for installation of 2x110 MW units (VII & VIII units) as 2nd phase extension of their Durgapur Thermal Power Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 9781 lakh. The report was examined in the Central Electricity Authority. The proposal was not found feasible in the time-frame envisaged by DPL as coal from the Raniganj Coalfields which were expected to feed the project was not found adequate. The unit size proposed for the project by DPL was also considered uneconomical keeping in view requirements of the Eastern Region. The DPL authorities who were informed accordingly did not pursue the matter. The proposal has accordingly been as dropped.

(d) to (f). Does not arise.

Setting up of a Coal-based Fuel and Chemical Plant at Raniganj

361. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) progress so far by Government on the West Bengal Government's proposal for setting up a coal based fuel and chemical plant at Raniganj in West Bengal; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAN): (a) and (b). The original proposal of the West Bengal Government for conversion of Raniganj coal into diesel and methanol in Raniganj coal field area has been modified to provide for conversion of coal into methanol alone with an annual capacity of 1/2 million tonnes. In consultation with the West Bengal Government the Ministry has identified the possible sources of coal supply to the proposed plant.

The Government of West Bengal has been asked to go ahead with preparation of the feasibility report based on the quality of coal identified. The West Bengal Government have engaged Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited for preparation of the feasibility report.

Profile on Coal as an alternative to Oil by West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

362. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal-based Fuels and Chemicals Projects Division of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. submitted copies of the profile on coal as an alternative to oil to his Ministry in December, 1980 January, 1981;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps so far taken by his Ministry on that profile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The West Bengal Government carried out a study on coal based fuels and sent a profile on the following schemes:

(i) Production of synthetic oil with particular emphasis on production of diesel/kerosene along with associated higher alcohols and chemicals and also production of Industrial gases and methanol.

(ii) Production of methanol and Industrial gases as partial substitution as blend item in gasoline and fuel requirements.

The original proposal of the Government of West Bengal for establishment of 1 m.t. per year of synthetic oil plant with associated production of 1500 tonnes per day of methanol for blending with gasoline, industrial gases to replace fuel oil consumption and other bye-product for carbo-chemicals has since been modified to provide for conversion of coal into methanol alone with an annual capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes.

(c) In consultation with Government of West Bengal, the Ministry has identified the possible sources of coal supply to the proposed plant. The Government of West Bengal has been asked

to go ahead with the preparation of feasibility report based on the quality of coal identified. The West Bengal Government have engaged Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited for preparation of the feasibility report.

Installed capacity and generation of power during 1980-81 and additional capacity planning during 6th plan

363. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and generation figures State-wise for plants all over the country for the year 1980-81; and

(b) additional thermal and hydel capacity in each State planned during the Sixth Plan and projects cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The installed capacity and generation figures State-wise for plants all over the country for the year 1980-81 is given in the Statement at Annexure-I.

(b) The additional thermal and Hydel capacity in each State planned during the Sixth Plan is given in the statement at Annexure-II. All projects scheduled to give benefits in the VIth Plan period have been cleared.

Statement I

State-wise installed capacity and Generation for the year 1980-81

S. No.	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Actual generation (Gwh.)
1	2	3	4
I. Northern Region			
1.	Delhi	275.80	3636
2.	Haryana	1140.93	1001
3.	J & K	206.18	769

1	2	3	4
4.	Punjab	1536.34	11604
5.	Rajasthan	819.58	1903
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3611.66	11203
7.	Himachal Pradesh	128.53	261
8.	Chandigarh	2.00	—
9.	Central	1078.00	*
Total ;		8791.02	30417

II. Western Region

1.	Gujarat	2212.22	4364
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1648.00	6536
3.	Maharashtra	3992.30	19639
4.	Central	516.00	*
Sub—Total (W.R.)		8368.52	30539

III. Southern Region

1.	Karnataka	1469.80	6330
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2240.43	7587
3.	Kerala	1011.50	5256
4.	Tamil Nadu	2329.00	10543
5.	Central	600.00	*
6.	Lakshadweep	1.58	—
Total :		7652.31	29716

IV. Eastern Region

1.	Bihar	955.45	2252
2.	Sikkim	3.22	14
3.	D.V.C.	1421.50	4484
4.	A & N Islands	0.01	—
5.	Orissa	922.92	2918
6.	West Bengal	1722.54	5378
7.	Central	12.00	*
Sub-Total (ER)		5051.74	15046

*The actual generation in the Central sector is included in the respective State of the Region.

1	2	3	4
V. North-Eastern Region			
1.	Assam	227.78	463
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.77	*
3.	Manipur	15.00	*
4.	Meghalaya	191.16	
5.	Tripura	15.98	391
6.	Nagaland	3.66	
7.	Mizoram	2.89	*
Total (NER)		407.24	854
Total All India		30270.83	111572

*The actual generation in the Central sector is included in the respective State of the Region.

Statement—II

III. With Plan State-wise additions in installed Capacity :

	Hydro	Thermal/ Nuclear	Total
Northern Region			
Haryana	174	280	454
Himachal Pradesh	38	..	38
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
Punjab	462	210	672
Uttar Pradesh	282	1690	1972
Chandigarh	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..
CENTRAL	60	1260+220	1540
Northern Regional (Total)	1292	3660+220	5172
Western Region			
Gujarat	125	1050	1175
Madhya Pradesh	108	1380	1488
Maharashtra	224	2420	2644
CENTRAL	..	630	630
Western Regional (Total)	457	5480	5937

	Hydro	Thermal/Nuclear	Total
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	885	210	1095
Karnataka	775	420	1195
Kerala	125	..	125
Tamil Nadu	420	210	630
Lakshwadweep	..	..	..
CENTRAL	..	1050 + 470	1520
Southern Region (Total)	2205	1890 + 470	4565
Eastern Region			
Bihar	65	660	725
Orissa	340	220	560
West Bengal	58	1310	1368
D.V.C.	40	420	460
Sikkim	..	..	..
A. & N..	..	..	..
CENTRAL	..	210	210
Eastern Region (Total)	503	2820	3323
North-Eastern Region			
Assam	50	358	408
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..
Meghalaya	..	..	..
Mizoram	..	..	..
Nagaland	1	..	1
Tripura	5	..	5
CENTRAL N.E.C.	255	..	255
N.E. Region (Total)	311	358	669
All India (Total)	4768	14208 + 690	19666

Gap between production and demand for the saving drugs

364. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the gap between indigenous production and demand for life saving drugs;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange that is being spent for importing those drugs; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Except for some essential and life saving formulations like some anti-cancer drugs, the country is more or less self-sufficient in respect of formulations. However, with regard to some essential and life saving bulk drugs there is a gap between the estimated demand and the production. This gap is due to the fact that in cases of some drugs like Dapsone, Tetracycline, Streptomycin Sulphate, Chloroquine Phosphate etc., the indigenous production is not adequate while some other drugs like Methyl Dopa, Vitamin B6 etc. are not being presently produced in the country at all.

(b) State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) import the canalised drugs in such quantity as is required for filling the gap between the demand and supply. The amount of foreign exchange spent for importing such drugs by CPC during the year 1980-81 was Rs. 24.67 crores.

(c) For increasing the indigenous production of life saving drugs, following steps have been taken:—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings are implementing expansion programmes.

(ii) Indian Sector Companies have been granted a large number of regist-

rations with the DGTD. A large number of licences and letters of intent have been issued to all sectors for bulk drugs and formulations during the last three years.

(iii) Approvals have been given to Public Sector Undertakings to set up joint venture formulation units in various States.

(iv) In cases where it is established that the companies which have been issued letters of intent/industrial licences for production of essential and life saving drugs, have not implemented them, action is taken to cancel, revoke such approvals and the capacity thus released is being given to new applicants. Additional capacities within the framework of the New Drug Policy are being granted.

(v) Installed capacity as on 4th September, 1980 is being recognised (subject to certain conditions).

States Suffering from Chronic Power Crisis

365. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the names of the States which suffer from chronic power crisis serially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

The States of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have been facing power shortage for some time, whereas the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Karnatak and Orissa face some/marginal power shortages during a few months in the year.

Bedthi Hydel Power Project of Uttar Kannada

366. SHRI S. B. SLONAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Staff College of India had conducted

an environmental impact analysis of the Bedthi Project;

(b) whether it had submitted the report, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Bedthi Hydel Power Project of Uttar Kannada is facing trouble from its possible adverse effect; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no information that the Administrative Staff College had conducted the environmental impact analysis of the Bedthi Project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Dept. of Environment has cleared the Scheme from the environmental angle, with certain safeguards, details of which are appended in Annexure I [Placed in Library See No., LT-2934/81]. (points on page 4 of the Annexure)

Shortage of Soda Ash

367. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of soda ash in the market and there exists a wide gap between the demand and production as a result of which washermen, house-wives and small industries suffer thereby raising its price and giving room to a few to earn unaccounted wealth; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ease the situation and bring to book the undesirable activities of hoarders, speculators and black-marketeers of soda ash?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Soda ash was in short supply during the years 1978, 1979 and early 1980. As a result of

various measures taken by the Government the availability position has improved considerably and soda ash is now easily available in the market at prices more or less on a par with the manufacturers' prices.

(b): Does not arise.

Formation of Standing Committee for Soda Ash

368. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Standing Committee was to be formed to go into the matter of production, distribution and other related aspects of soda ash;

(b) if so, has the matter been gone into, with details thereof;

(c) what is the price of a metric tonne of indigenously produced soda ash and that of imported one as on date;

(d) what steps have been taken to bring down the price of soda ash and encourage its production in the tiny sector as against increased import, thereby wasting the already much needed meagre foreign exchange resources; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) A Standing Committee on soda ash was constituted on 7th August, 1978 with a view to assisting the Government in sorting out problems concerning production, distribution and consumption of soda ash. The Committee meets periodically and so far it has met seven times. The Committee reviews production and distribution in general and suggests ways and means for improvement in the situation. The suggestions and views are considered and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary.

(c) The ex-works price of soda ash as intimated by the manufacturers as on 1-8-1981 is as given below:—

1. M/s Tata Chemicals	Rs. per tonne
Soda ash light . . .	2153.85
Soda ash medium . . .	2212.60
Soda ash dense . . .	2261.53
2. M/s Saurashtra Chemicals	
Soda ash light . . .	2207.32
Soda ash dense . . .	2299.25
3. M/s Dhrangadhra Chemicals Ltd.	
Soda ash light . . .	2142.76
4. M/s Orissa Cement Ltd. (Hari Fertilisers)	
Soda ash light . . .	2227.02

The impor prices of soda ash vary from consignment to consignment depending upon the country of origin and the volume of consignment. It would appear that the CIF prices are now in the range of US dollars 100 to 120 per tonne.

(d) and (e). Soda ash is not subject to statutory price control. However, the Government is following the twin mechanism of informally regulating and monitoring the distribution of soda ash on the one hand and of adequate import to meet the gap between demand and indigenous production on the other. The item soda ash has been placed under OGL for import by actual users with effect from 14th January, 1979.

This Department have issued guidelines in January, 1979 under which the manufacturers are directly supplying to industrial consumers nearly 86 per cent of the soda ash produced. The manufacturers have also been prevailed upon to supply about 1000 tonnes of soda ash per month to the National Cooperative Consumers Federation for distribution through retail outlets to the small scale users viz. wa-

sherman and housewives. As a result of the measures taken by the Government availability of Soda Ash has considerably improved and the material is easily available in the market. The open market price of soda ash which was as high as Rs. 3600 per tonne in 1978 and was ruling at about Rs. 3000 per tonne for more than a year has declined to Rs. 2100 to Rs. 2400 per tonne.

Soda ash is a capital intensive and long gestation industry requiring about Rs. 45 crores for a 400 tonnes per day capacity plant. Hence, production of soda ash in the small scale sector is not technically possible.

Setting up of a High Power Committee to Probe into Soda Ash Problems

369. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHATRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-powered committee with an academician and junior officers from different Ministries was constituted to go into the problems of soda ash sometime back;

(b) if so, the details thereof, together with terms of reference; and

(c) whether any reports has been submitted by them; if not, reasons therefor; if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers set up a High Powered Committee in September, 1978 to go into all aspects of the production, movement and marketing of soda ash with special reference to the causes of the shortage and the reasons for the cyclical pattern of shortage and suggest ways and means for preventing recurrence of such situation

in the soda ash industry. The composition of the Committee was as under:—

Chairman

1. Prof. Gopal Tripahi, Rtd. Dean Department of Chemical, Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Members

2. Dr. D. K. Roy, Industrial Adviser, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.
3. Dr. S. P. Verma, Dy. Director General of Technical Development.
4. Shri Prabhinder Singh, Director, Railway Board.
(till his appointment as General Manager, Eastern Railways, Shri R. P. Singh, Director since 4-2-1979).
5. Shri M. Jha, Director, Department of Coal.
(till his transfer, Shri M. S. Nagar, Director, Deptt. of Coal since 11-1-1979).

Convenor

6. Shri P. P. Prabhu, Director Chemicals), Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(c) The Committee submitted its report in August, 1979. The recommendations of the Committee as well as the action/views taken thereon by the Government were placed before Parliament in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1050 answered on the 24th February, 1981.

Supply of Damaged gas cylinders in Delhi Cantt.

370. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that damaged gas cylinders leaking all over the

body have been supplied by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation agents in Delhi Cantt., to the consumers in August 1981 thereby causing danger to human lives;

(b) whether any cases have come to notice where a cylinder was refused to be lifted on report and the agent failed to extend help in this grave matter; and

(c) if so, steps taken to ensure non-recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A case of leakage of cooking gas (LPG) cylinder was reported to the sub-agent of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in the Delhi Cantonment area in August, this year.

(b) and (c). Complaints are occasionally received from the LPG customers regarding leakage of cylinders. Such leakages are attributed to improper handling of the cylinders on transit. These complaints are promptly looked into and action is taken to replace the defective cylinders. Instructions have been issued by the oil companies to their bottling plants to ensure that all worn out/defective cylinder valves are replaced. Besides, efforts are being made by them to educate the deliverymen of the LPG distributors to improve their handling of cylinders.

Boycott by Products of some drug Companies

371. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug manufacturers, chemists and druggist are on a collision course with the boycott of products of some drug companies;

(b) if so, whether this boycott was started in September, 1981;

(c) whether the organisation had urged Government to take early steps; otherwise the country would face shortage of essential drugs;

(d) whether his Ministry had intervened in the matter; and

(e) whether any solution has been found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists' and some other Associations of Chemists and Druggists have made representations to my Ministry for an increase in the trade margin prescribed for them under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979. Questionnaires were issued to drug manufacturers as well the Chemists and Druggists with a view to eliciting information for an indepth study of the costs incurred by the chemists and the druggists of the trade margins available to them. While a number of manufacturers have provided the information, the chemists and druggists have still not provided it.

In the meanwhile, we have received reports about a boycott of the products of two manufacturers from September and October, 1981, in some pockets of the country. A watch is being kept on the situation. Enquiries reveal that the present boycott has not affected any critical drugs and that substitutes of the drugs are available in the market.

Decision to Award L.T. (Indoor) Transfer Package Contract

372. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has decided to award L. T. (Indoor) transfer package contract to an indigenous firm—Voltas;

(b) if so, what are the names of indian and foreign firms who had applied for the contract;

(c) whether any of these firms have raised any objection to the award of the contract to Voltas; if so, what are the details in this regard and the amount of contract.

(d) whether this has resulted in delay in the procurement of vital equipment for the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation has awarded the L.T. Indoor Transformer Package contract to the indigenous firm, M/s. Voltas, who were the lowest evaluated bidder for the contract.

(b) names of Indian and foreign firms, who had bid for this contract, are as under:

Indian Bidders

- (1) M/s. Voltas
- (2) M/s. Electric Transformers and Equipment Co., Limited.

Foreign Bidders

- (1) General Electric Co., USA.
- (2) GEC Distribution Transfers Ltd., U.K.
- (3) Parsons Peebles Distribution Transformers Ltd., U.K.

(c) One firm M/s. GEC Distribution Transformers Ltd., U.K. represented in India by their local agent (M/s. Turcon India Pvt. Ltd.) had objected to the award of the contract to M/s. Voltas, primarily on the ground that the qualifying requirements stipulated in the tender document had been relaxed to consider the indigenous offer of M/s. Voltas. The objection was not tenable as the tender documents, which stipulated the qualifying requirements, also stipulated NTPC's right to assess the bidders capacity and capability to perform the

contract. According to NTPC's assessment, Voltas were capable of executing the contract and as their's was the lowest evaluated offer, the contract was awarded to them. The awarded contract price is Rs. 29,73,588/-

(a) No. Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

Contracts for Short Films

373. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan Directorate had recently signed some contract for short films;

(b) if so, the number of such contracts signed by the Doordarshan Directorate stating the names of the persons with whom the contracts have been entered into;

(c) what are the specific terms and conditions laid down for the award of such contracts;

(d) whether these conditions were duly fulfilled by all the persons with whom contracts for short films have

been signed; if not, in how many cases the conditions were fulfilled; and

(e) what are the reasons for awarding the contracts to persons who did not fulfil stipulated conditions?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). List of persons to whom contracts have been given by the Directors of various Doordarshan Kendras in the current year is enclosed.

(c) The factors taken into account are:-

(i) The background and standing of the person in field.

(ii) His creative work in the media and allied fields.

(iii) The theme and its relevance and suitability to Doordarshan's requirements.

(iv) Treatment of theme.

(v) Estimated cost of production etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Producer	Title and theme of the film
1	Shri Somnath Nagar of M/s Sangam Film International, New Delhi.	'ANGARE' on Dowry
2	Shri Vinod Rawal of M/s Swar Sudha Studio, New Delhi.	Two Episodes on Humour
3	Miss Panjwani of M/s Pragati Films, New Delhi.	'SHOBHA' on Family Welfare.
4	Shri Vinod Kapur of M/s Action Films, New Delhi.	'BADLU' on Family Welfare.
5	Shri Chand Prakash of M/s Sangam Films International, Delhi.	EK LAKH POOT SAVA LAKH NATI on Family Welfare.
6	Shri Promod Mathur of M/s Spot Films, New Delhi	TRIBALS OF BIHAR FORESTS on Tribal Welfare.
7	Shri P. D. P. Rao of TV Programme Producers Guild, Madras.	VALLI on Family Welfare.
8	Shri Farman Elahi of M/s Avadh Films, Lucknow.	APNE APNE TAJ MAHAL Family Welfare.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता और वास्तविक बिजली उत्पादन

474. श्री बी० डी० सिंह :

श्री जेनूल बरार:

का। ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली उत्पादन की कुल क्षमता कितनी है और इस समय कितनी मात्रा में बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) बिजली उत्पादन में कमी के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या ऐसे कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिष्ठित कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 3789 मेगावाट है तथा इस समय वास्तविक वास्तविक शक्ति के दौरान अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन 1600 मेगावाट से 1700 मेगावाट के बीच भिन्न भिन्न मात्रा में होता है ।

(ख) विद्युत उत्पादन का अपेक्षाकृत कम स्तर इन कारणों से है : (क) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का घटिया कार्य-निष्पादन तथा (ख) 1981 के दौरान रिहन्द जल-विद्युत परियोजना के मुख्य जल-विद्युत जलाशयों में जल स्तर अपेक्षाकृत कम होता जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों से विद्युत कम उपलब्ध होता ।

साथ ही राज्य के कुछ हिस्सों में मानसून सामान्य से कम होने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई सूखे की स्थिति के फलस्वरूप भार माँग में वृद्धि होने से विद्युत की कमी गंभीर हो गई ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए

निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा उठाए जा रहे हैं :—

(1) संयंत्र तथा उपस्कर में कमियों का पता लगाने के लिए तथा समयबद्ध तरीके से संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम तैयार करने तथा हाथ में लेने के लिए 'राज्य बिस्ती बोर्डों' विद्युत केन्द्रों प्राधिकारियों की सहायता दी जा रही है ।

(2) बन्दियों की, अधियों को कम करने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक अनुसरण तकनीकों अपनाना ।

(3) अपेक्षाकृत गुणवत्ता वाले कोयले की सप्लाय सुनिश्चित करना ।

(4) विशेषकर 200 मेगावाट के यूनिटों में, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिष्ठापित यूनिट भी शामिल हैं, कमियों का पता लगाने तथा इन यूनिटों के शीघ्र स्थिरीकरण के लिए तथा उनके कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए वृत्तिक बल का गठन किया गया है, जिस में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, भारत हेवी-इलेक्ट्रिक लि० तथा रा० बि० बोर्डों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं ।

(5) विद्युत केन्द्रों को अधिक कुशलता से चलाने के लिए समस्याओं का पता लगाने और समाधान हेतु सुझाव देने की दृष्टि से अबरा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र का तकनीकी और प्रबंधकीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने मै० ब्रिटिश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी इन्टर-नेशनल लि० की सहायता का अनुरोध किया है ।

Illegal Coal Depot Near Rail Track

375. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent derailment of the Durgapur special goods train led to the discovery of an illegal coal depot near the track

from where smuggling of coal on a large scale was being done; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Frequent Breakdowns of Indraprastha power Station

376. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent breakdowns of the Indraprastha Power Station are due to bad supply of coal and the boilers having almost outlived their life;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large-scale unauthorised consumption of power in the capital aggravates power shortage and frequent breakdowns; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At present Indraprastha is generating power satisfactorily. Earlier somewhat poor quality of coal was one of the reasons for frequent break-downs of the machines at Indraprastha power Station. However, it is not correct to say that the boilers have outlived their lives.

(b) At present power position in Delhi is quite satisfactory. Unauthorised use of power does aggravate the power shortage and also results in frequent breakdown of distribution system.

(c) Distribution system is being augmented wherever feasible. In addition, the overall question of law to

solve the problem of unauthorised use of power is engaging the attention of the Government.

Execution of Korba Fertilizer Project

377. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Korba fertiliser project taken up for execution and what was the stipulated time for its completion;

(b) what was the originally estimated cost of the Project and what is the anticipated expenditure now likely to be incurred on the Project; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the abnormal delay in the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS: (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The coal based fertilizers project at Korba was taken up for execution in June, 1974, with stipulated time of its completion as 57 months.

(b) and (c). The original estimated cost of the Korba project was Rs. 118.25 crores. The work on the project was slowed down due to constraint on resources. Government proposes to consider the question of restarting the work of Korba project after adequate experience of sustained operation from the coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundan and Talcher, which have gone into commercial production on 1-11-1980, becomes available. The estimates of the cost of the project can be made only after a decision is taken to restart the work of the project

Industries Facing Shortage in Production in Rajasthan due to Power Shortage

378. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in Rajasthan are facing sharp shortfall in production due to power crisis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that industries in Rajasthan are forced to reduce their operations due to problems in the Atomic reactor unit-1 and 2 and low water level in reservoirs; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to improve the availability of power in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). At present there is a marginal shortage of power in Rajasthan. Power position, however, gets adversely affected when RAPP units 1 and 2 face operational problems. At that time shortage of power does affect the industrial production to some extent.

(c) A number of steps have been and are being taken to improve the availability of power in Rajasthan. These steps include:—

(i) More power would be available to Rajasthan from a number of Central sector power stations being set up in the Northern Region;

(ii) With steady improvement in performance of RAPP, the availability of power from this station would go up;

(iii) An additional generating capacity of 496 MW is expected to be added to the Rajasthan system during the period 1980—85.

(iv) Assistance from the BBMB grid and other neighbouring States is also arranged whenever feasible to assist Rajasthan in meeting their power requirement.

राजस्थान में जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य के सहयोग से लिग्नाइट पर आधारित बिजली संयंत्र

379. आचार्य भगवान देव :

श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में पता लगे लिग्नाइट के समृद्ध भंडारों पर आधारित तापीय बिजली संयंत्रों की स्थापना जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य के सहयोग से किए जाने की कोई परियोजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप परियोजना को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस को कब तक अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की संभावना है और इन बिजली घरों को कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) परियोजना के कार्यान्वित होने के बाद राजस्थान को बिजली की कितनी अतिरिक्त सप्लाई होने की संभावना है और कब तक ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (ग). बीकानेर जिले में पालना में लिग्नाइट पर आधारित, 60—60 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटों वाले ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना की स्कीम का तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है और निवेश संबंधी स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है। परियोजना पर 6738 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने इस परियोजना को तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति देते हुए पालना विद्युत् परियोजना तथा पालाना माईनिंग परियोजना

के लिए एक साथ ही स्वीकृति देने की सिफारिश की है ताकि निर्धारित समय अवधि में लिग्नाइट को उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। जर्मन गणराज्य की सहायता के लिए बात चोत चल रही है। लिग्नाइट माइनिंग परियोजना के लिए छठी योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने कोई वित्तीय प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है।

Compulsory Registration of Marriage

380. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make marriage registration compulsory in the country;

(b) if so, whether some States have also shown their interest in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Regularization of Casual and Contract Employees of Doordarshan, Madras

381. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of regularisation of casual and contract employees of Doordarshan, Madras has been satisfactory resolved; and

(b) the details of the current position?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Only one casual Artist of Doordarshan Kendra, Madras

fulfills the criteria laid down for the regularisation of such artists viz. a total number of 200 days of casual booking in any one year or 365 days in three consecutive years from 1974-75 to 1979-80. Action to regularise him is already in hand.

Some casual artists, however, filed a writ petition in the Madras High Court mentioning that they should also have been regularised and the honourable Court ordered that the claims of the petitioners should be considered. As the criteria for regularisation of casual artists apply uniformly to all Doordarshan Kendras, an appeal against this decision has been filed which is pending.

Proposal for Amending M.R.T.P. Act on the Recommendations of Sachar Committee Report

382. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some major amendments to the M.R.T.P. Act;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government have practically rejected the important recommendations of the Sachar Committee while drafting the new Bill; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) concerning amendments of the provi-

sions of the M.R.T.P. Act—with a view to secure more fully the socio-economic objectives of the Act in fuller measure are under active consideration of the Government at the highest level. Necessary legislative action will be initiated as soon as the decisions are arrived at. However, there is no basis for the assumption that "Govt. have practically rejected the important recommendations" of the Committee.

बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) को सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली से जोड़ना

383. श्री कंयूर भूषण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) को सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली से जोड़ने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) योजना 1983 में लागू किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) जगदलपुर को घमतरी बरायपुर से जोड़ने वाली तंग पट्टी सूक्ष्मतरंग योजना को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इस मार्ग के लिए रेडियो उपस्कर आयात किया जा रहा है। अन्य संबंधित कार्य प्रारंभ कर दिए गए हैं।

रायपुर—मध्य प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की स्थापना

384. श्री कंयूर भूषण : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश बार काउंसिल, संसद् सदस्य, दिवायक और अन्य संगठन रायपुर में उच्च न्यायालय की स्थायी न्यायपीठ की स्थापना के लिए लंबे समय से मांग कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने के लिए रायपुर के कुछ अधिवक्ताओं, छत्तीसगढ़ खण्डपीठ संघर्ष समिति, रायपुर के अध्यक्ष और जनता के कुछ लोगों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। सरकार इस मांग पर कोई विचार नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ रायपुर में स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नेशनल फंडेशन ग्राफ पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ एम्पलाईज की मांगें

385. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल फंडेशन ग्राफ पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ एम्पलाईज ने सरकार के समक्ष अपनी मांगें रखी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) डाक तार विभाग में कर्मचारियों को समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए एक सुनियोजित मशीनरी है। स्टाफ यूनिटों के प्रतिनिधियों को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय एवं मंडल स्तर पर साक्षात्कार की अनुमति देने के अलावा, जहाँ कि उन की मांगों पर विचार किया जाता है तथा उचित निर्णय लिये जाते हैं, केन्द्रीय एवं क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर विभागीय परिषद् (संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र) कार्य करती रहती है तथा नियमित बैठकें होती रहती हैं। 1-2-80 से 31-7-81 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय स्तर पर विभागीय परिषद् का 5 बैठकें हुई, जहाँ 300 से अधिक मुद्दों पर विचार किया गया था। डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय महासंघ तथा राष्ट्रीय डाक-तार संगठन के महासंघ को विभागीय परिषद् में स्थान दिया गया है।

(ख) उन की मांगें मुख्यतः वेतन, भत्ते, सेवा शर्तें, पदोन्नति के अवसर, छुट्टी, बोनस तथा कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिए अन्य विविध मामलों से संबंधित थीं।

(ग) लगभग 100 मुद्दों पर समझौते-निपटान किए गए तथा काफी मर्दानगी भी विचाराधीन है। संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र के अंतर्गत जा मर्दानगी मध्यस्थता योग्य हैं तथा जिन पर अंतिम असहमति रिकार्ड की गई हैं उनको इस योजना के अंतर्गत मध्यस्थता बोर्ड के पास भेज दिया जाता है।

पटना के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन

386. श्री राधावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्रा यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पटना जिले के लिये टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति अभी तक गठित नहीं की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनुचित विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार यह काम कब तक करने का है; और

(ग) यदि यह समिति गठित कर दी गई है तो इस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) नामांकन पत्र देरी से प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उन को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Delhi

387. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications for telephone connections on the waiting list in Delhi as on 31st October, 1981;

(b) number of telephone connections which are likely to be sanctioned during the period 1981-82;

(c) the time by which the remaining waiting list will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 80,770.

(b) It is expected to release approximately 8050 new connections during 1981-82, on completion of the expansion programme of exchanges.

(c) It is expected that majority of applicants on the present waiting list would be provided telephone connections progressively by 1984-85 except for a few pockets.

Discovery of Oil and Gas Deposits

388. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and gas deposits have been found in various parts of the country during the year 1981;

(b) the names of places where such deposits have been discovered; and

(c) quantity likely to be obtained from these deposits?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The new oil/gas finds in the country during April-October, 1981 are as follows:

A-Onshore

(1) Baramura-6 in Tripura: Natural gas has been discovered. The well is under testing for detailed studies.

(2) Kudara-1 in Ankleshwar (Gujarat): Two objects on test produced gas.

(3) Sisodra-7 in Ahmedabad (Gujarat): Flowed oil in two objects.

(4) Napamua in Assam: Flow of oil/gas was observed during production testing.

B—Offshore

B—57-1 in Bombay High area: Flowed oil and gas from six of the seven objects tested.

PH—9-1 in Palk Strait: Flowed oil from one of the two objects tested.

(c) More exploratory wells are requires to be drilled and tested to properly assess oil/gas reserves in the above fields.

Pending Applications for Issue of Gas Connections

389. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications which are pending with him for issue of Gas connections recommended by Member of Parliament;

(b) since when these are lying pending; and

(c) the time by which these applications will be cleared by him?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A large number of applications are received in the Ministry for the release of cooking gas (LPG) connections on priority; including those recommended by the Members of Parliament. The details regarding the category-wise receipt of such applications are not readily available. Most of the applications recommended by the MPs have already been cleared. The pending applications will be examined on merits under the existing provisions for the release of priority LPG connections and will be disposed of.

Opening of New Sub-Post Offices in U.P.

390. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of new sub-post offices which are likely to be opened in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names and number of sub-post offices which are likely to be upgraded as post offices; and

(c) names of new sub-post offices where direct telegram facility will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The information in respect of item a, b and c is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Coal Handling Plants for Thermal Plants.

391. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CIL is to set up 180 handling plants for requisite size of coal for thermal plants;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) names of the places selected for those handling plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Coal India have drawn up a plan to construct mini and major coal handling plants to improve the quality of coal supplied to the thermal power stations and other consumers. The details of the Coal Handling Plants to be constructed are as under:

	ECLx	WCL	CCL	BCCL	TOTAL
1. Major CHPs under Const.	7	10	4	3	24
2. Mini/CHPs under Const./process. . .	29	10	3	7	49
3. Proposed Major and Mini CHPs. . .	64	26	10	7	107
	100	46	17	17	180

(c) The locations of the proposed 180 plants are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional Broadcasting T.V. facilities for Assam and North-East.

392. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Assam and the North-East need additional broadcasting and T.V. facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in many parts of the North-East the people are viewing colour T.V. from Bangladesh;

(c) whether Government have prepared a comprehensive programme for massive media development including media stations relay centres, New transmitters and Gauhati colour T.V. transmitting station; and

(d) if so, he details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported that in some parts of North-Eastern Region Bangladesh T.V. is being received.

(c) and (d). A T.V. Centre at Gauhati is to be setup under the 6th Plan.

The Plan also includes various schemes to expand and strong the broadcasting service in the area such as (i) setting up new stations at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) Tura (Meghalaya) and Diphu (Assam); (ii) Installation of high-power transmitters at Shillong and (iii) upgrading the power of the high power medium wave transmitter at Dibrugarh, etc.

There are other schemes also for media development in this region viz (i) setting up of a Regional Production Centre of the Films Division at Calcutta to produce films in Assamese, Manipuri and other regional tribal dialects

in North-Eastern Region (ii) setting up of a regional office for advertising and visual publicity at Gauhati, (iii) setting up of a pilot project of Song and Drama Division to utilise folk forms of tribal areas including that in the north-eastern region, (iv) setting up of more field publicity units, etc.

Setting up of Thermal Power Plants in Tripura

393. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up thermal plants to meet the growing power needs of Tripura State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the availability of natural gas from the Barmura well in Tripura is sufficient for setting up thermal plants in the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Government of Tripura have prepared a project report for installation of 2x5 MW gas turbine generating station at Barmura in Tripura utilising the gas found in that area. Project report is at present under techno-economic examination in Central Electricity Authority. There is no other proposal from Tripura to set up thermal power plants.

(b) and (c). The detailed well testing for gas in Barmura well is presently going on. At this stage it is not possible to give any indication of the gas potential from this well.

Names of Countries Supplying Oil to India

394. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which are giving oil to India;

(b) whether the contracts for oil supply with these countries have been reversed and if so, their details;

(c) the oil requirement for the country for the present; and

(d) the amount of oil to be imported and that to be met from indigenous sources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Contracts have been entered into with Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, U.A.E., Kuwait, U.S.S.R. Venezuela, Nigeria and Mexico for the import of crude oil during the year 1981.

(b) Owing to difficulties experienced in processing Heavy Mexican crude oils in Indian Refineries lifting has been suspended and our problems have been explained to Mexican authorities.

(c) and (d). The oil requirement of the country for the year 1981-82 is estimated to be approximately 32 million tonnes having an import content of about 16 million tonnes. The balance requirement will be met through indigenous sources.

Foreign Technology to improve Plant Load Factor of Thermal Plants

395. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out as to the extent to which the load factor of the existing thermal stations can be raised with slight modifications in the current technology deployed in thermal station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A team by Central Government has been constituted which is examining the probability of uprating of existing

capacity. Further, a number of steps have been taken and are being taken to improve the capacity utilisations of existing thermal power stations. These steps include:—

(a) assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiencies in design of equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement;

(c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(d) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality.

(e) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations; and

(f) setting up of Task Force particularly for 200 MW units comprising of representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW units.

(g) visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice.

Assistance is also being taken from some foreign experts to identify the problems and remedial measures that need to be taken to improve the performance of some of the identified thermal power stations.

As a result of these steps, the plant load factor of thermal power stations has already gone up from 42.1 per cent (April—September, 1980) to 44.7 per cent in the first six month period of April to September, 1981. It is anticipated that the plant load factor would further go up to 55 per cent in the near future.

Comments from States on the Rajadhyaksha Committee Recommendations

396. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the comments from States regarding the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee; and

(b) when the major recommendations of the above Committee will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Replies have been received from some of the State Governments on a few recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report.

The recommendations were recently discussed in the Annual Power Ministers' Conference held from 6th to 9th November, 1981.

The State Governments have desired to be given more time to enable them to send their views and suggestions.

Since the Recommendations of the Committee mainly relate to the organisational structure of the power industry, it is considered necessary to consult the States, before initiating any action.

Charter of Drilling Ship from U.S. Company

397. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is negotiating with a U.S. Company for the charter of a drilling ship for a period of three years in the first instance;

(b) what is the present strength of the drilling ship fleet with the ONGC;

(c) whether indigenous sources have been tapped for the construction of such drilling ships; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the above project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. With the approval of the Government the ONGC has recently signed a contract for the charter hire of a Dynamically Positioned (DP) Drillship "SEDOC" 445' for a period of three years for continuing further exploratory work in the Goldavari offshore area.

(b) At present the ONGC is not having any DP Drillship working in the offshore areas. They are, however, operation with the following offshore drilling rigs:—

Owned rigs	Type of rig
(1) Sagar Samrat	Jack-up
(2) Sagar Vikas	Do.
(3) Sagar Pragati	Do.
<i>Hired rigs</i>	
(4) WT Adams	Do.
(5) Shenandoah	Do.
(6) Gettysburg	Drill Barge

(c) and (d). At present there are no indigenous sources manufacturing offshore drilling rigs.

Manufacture of Salbutamol

398. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken for the manufacture of "Salbutamol", an anti-asthmatic drug, which is expected to be in short supply;

(b) whether licences for the manufacture of this drug on additional capacities by existing manufacturers have been granted;

(c) whether they have been able to resolve the controversy of the kind of technology used in the manufacture of this drug; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Two Indian companies namely M/s. CIPLA and M/s. Fairdeal are producing Salbutamol in the country. M/s. CIPLA have applied to the DGTD for registration of an additional capacity of 900 kgs. The DGTD have already registered a capacity of 335 kgs. against this application and are also considering the company's representation requesting for the full approval of their request. The question of conversion of a Letter of Intent issued to M/s. Glaxo for setting up a capacity of 100 kgs. per annum of Salbutamol is also under consideration.

(c) and (d) M/s. Chemicals, industrial and Pharmaceuticals Laboratories Ltd. (CIPLA) Bombay, an Indian Company had represented that the process of manufacture of Salbutamol developed by them with the help of National Chemical Laboratory involved simple reactions and processes and is easy to operate and hence Salbutamol be declared as involving low technology. This was taken with the Director of National Chemical Laboratory, whose reply enclose a note from the Scientist who collaborated in this work. This note indicated that the process involved a number of steps of synthetic, skilled reactions practised by an organic chemist. The High Technology Committee constituted by Government which included technical experts graded the process proposed by M/s. Glaxo as involving high technology since it involves a multi-step process of conversion requiring precise control of reaction condition and careful handling.

समाचार-पत्रों के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण

† 399. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में समाचार पत्रों की विका प्रति हजार व्यक्ति केवल 20 है जबकि विकसित देशों में यह 100 है और अखबारों का मूल्यों में वृद्धि के साथ ही समाचार-पत्र और ज्यादा महंगे होते जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात की सुनिश्चित करने का सरकार का विचार है कि भविष्य में समाचार पत्रों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि न हो और हाल हा में 1 सितम्बर, 1981 में समाचारपत्रों के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि को नीचे लाया जाए जिससे समाचार पत्रों को प्रसार संख्या न गिरे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) भारत में दैनिक समाचार पत्र पढ़ने वालों की संख्या प्रति हजार व्यक्ति 21 प्रतिशत से थोड़ी अधिक है। छाई की लागत में समग्र वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण समाचार पत्रों का मूल्य बढ़ गया है।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Feasibility of Generation in excess of Demand

400. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's target generating 10 per cent power capacity in excess of demand is feasible; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Planning for generating capacity at 10 per cent in excess of de-

mand is feasible but is subject to a number of constraints. An assessment of demand for electricity at the end of the Plan period, however, has been made by the Planning Commission. Various projects have been sanctioned by the planning Commission to meet the demand during the Plan period. It is envisaged that an additional capacity of 19,666 MW would be installed during the period 1980-85.

Chaotic power situation in West Bengal and sanction for Thermal Plants in Bankura and Murshidabad

401. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that according to the Electricity Enquiry Commission constituted by Calcutta High Court, West Bengal will be facing a chaotic power situation by the turn of this decade unless 1,700 m.w. new capacity is commissioned; and

(b) if so, is the Centre thinking of according sanction for 630 m.w. thermal plants in Bankura and Murshidabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The State Government of West Bengal have informed that the Electricity Commission was constituted by the Calcutta High Court and the Commissioners after detailed enquiry have given their report to the Hon'ble High Court. The report is under consideration of the High Court. The Central Government have not received a copy of the report.

(b) The DVC had submitted a project feasibility report for the setting up of a 3 x 210 MW pithead Thermal Power Station at Mejia (Stage I) Bankura district of West Bengal. The Central Electricity Authority which examined the report found the scheme techno-economically not feasible within the time frame in which

it was envisaged, in view of the inadequate rail linkage and inadequate availability of coal at Mejia. As regards the setting up a power Station at Murshidabad no proposal has been received from the State of West Bengal.

Financial Accounts of State Electricity Board

402. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total paid up capital, amount of loans,

total fund deployed, profit or loss running by the State Electricity Boards, separately, State-wise according to latest available figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The investments made in the State Electricity Boards are financed by loans and SEBs own internal resources. The statements showing the amount of loans, the total investments made, the profit/losses earned by the State Electricity Boards is enclosed.

Statement-I

PROFITS OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

(After taking into account subventions from Governments)

SEB	A	B
	Rs. lakhs	
1. Maharashtra	7992	1139
2. Tamil Nadu	6914	598
3. Karnataka	3964	1463
4. Rajasthan	1161	1221
5. Madhya Pradesh	1458	74
TOTAL	21939	4495

6. Assam,

(Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1978 respectively) 1124 X

A- Cumulative to 31-3-1979

B- For the year ended 31-3-1979

X- Sustained losses during the year ending 31-3-1979=331

Statement-II

LOSSES OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS)

(After taking into accounts subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
	Rs. lakhs	
1. Uttar Pradesh	42271 Y	9144Y
2. Punjab	8655	X
3. Haryana	5401Y	361Y
4. Bihar	5294	..
5. Orissa	4391	1668
6. Gujarat	3730	392
7. Himachal Pradesh	2494Y	435Y
8. Andhra Pradesh	1801	X
9. Kerala	1240	X
10. West Bengal	591	129
TOTAL	75868	12129

11. Meghalaya

(Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1977 respectively) . . . 1505 92

A- Cumulative to 31-3-1979x

B- For the year ended 31-3-1979.

X- Earned profits during the year ended 31-3-1979, Punjab-512; Andhra Pradesh-668; Kerala-2215.

Y- No subventions were given in the recent past by the concerned State Governments.

Statement-II

The financial investment made by the State Government in each of the State Electricity Boards as on 31st March, 1979 had been:—

(i) Equity Capital: Nil

(ii) Loans outstanding:

State Electricity Board	Rs. crores
Uttar Pradesh	1600
Maharashtra	783
Punjab	567
Madhya Pradesh	499
Andhra Pradesh	459
Tamil Nadu	398

Gujarat	358
Haryana	330
Bihar	303
Rajasthan	284
West Bengal	234
Kerala	176
Orissa	146
Karnataka	161
Himachal Pradesh	70
TOTAL for 15 Boards	6323

Accounts of 1978-79 for the remaining three Electricity Boards, viz. those of Assam Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir have not been received.

Criteria for opening of New Branch Post Offices

403. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria applied for the opening of new Branch post offices;

(b) whether the distances are measured on the basis of approachable way or on the basis of 'as the crow flies'; and

(c) whether exceptions are made on the basis of large population or any other reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The criteria applied for opening new branch post offices are shown in the attached statement.

(b) The distances are measured on the basis of approachable way.

(c) Postmasters-General are empowered to sanction rural post offices in relaxation of the prescribed conditions in 10 per cent of the cases every year. Such relaxation is accorded taking into account all relevant factors, including population.

Statement

New norms for opening of post offices in rural areas:

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories: a

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

2. Post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Post offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post offices in grampanchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) Post Offices in tribal and backward areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases of opening of post offices every year.

4. The minimum guaranteed revenue/income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5. These new norms are operative from the date of issue.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए स्थानों का चयन

404. श्री जंजुल बशर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चयन समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने वाले चार उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए स्थानों का चयन कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चुने गए स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(ग) इन संयंत्रों के कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Discovery of Oil in Cauvery Basin

405. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has found oil in the first well drilled in the Palk Straits inoff-shore Cauvery basin in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what measures are being taken for its commercial exploitation; and

(d) whether the drilling activities in these areas have been accelerated following this successful find, if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Oil was found in the first well drilled on PH 9 structure in Palk choke with a gas-oil ratio of 68. Straits.

(b) Oil flowed from a depth interval of 2301—2312 M. The zone produced 1488 BOPD through 1/2" choke with a gas-oil ratio of 66. The areal extent of the structure is about 35 sq. kms.

(c) Currently, a second well has been taken up for drilling. A few more wells will be drilled to delineate the field and to assess its potential.

(d) Yes, Sir. In addition to PH-9 structure, ONGC plans to explore for hydrocarbons in the nearby prospects/structures and also in other parts of Cauvery basin.

Survey For Gas and Oil in North-East

406. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken survey of wide areas in North-East;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge deposit of gas and oil in some North-East States has been reported by the surveying authority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The ONGC has undertaken surveys for hydrocarbons in Upper Assam, Cachar, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and parts of Meghalaya in North-East.

(b) and (c). Oil has been discovered in the fields of Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Geleki, Borholla, Amguni, Napamua, Demulgaon, Charali and Naharhahi in Upper Assam; Barak in Cachar area and Champang in Nagaland while gas has been struck on the Baramura structure in Tripura.

Problems for Alcohol based Industries

407. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the alcohol based industries in our country are facing serious problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government purpose to take in this regard

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Central Molasses Board had estimated that in the current alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November), the

availability of alcohol is likely to be 4200 lakh litres only, as against a likely demand of 5716.79 lakh litres. Some alcohol based chemical industries, especially in deficit States like West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, have been experiencing difficulties in getting their full requirements of alcohol.

(c) The Government have been making efforts to see that the traditionally surplus States spare the maximum possible quantities of alcohol and molasses to deficit States. In order to improve the availability of alcohol, Government have also decided to permit actual industrial users to import alcohol on the basis of licences to be issued on a case to case basis. So far, import licences have been issued to actual industrial users for a quantity of 98 lakh litres.

District to be covered by INSAT

408. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that INSAT-I is to be launched in April 1982 and would cover 18 districts in different States;

(b) if so, expected time when the districts would be covered;

(c) whether Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, West Bengal will be taken up for the first of the INSAT service; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes,, Sir.

(b) Three districts each in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are expected to be covered in the next year. The remaining twelve, three each in U.P., Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra are expected to be covered in the subsequent years of the VIth Plan.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The number of States has to be restricted to 6 with a view to ensure time share the facility within optimum viewing period.

Performance of telephones in some States and Union Territories

409. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor performance of telephones in some States and selected Union Territories;

(b) if so, the various reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry have issued instructions or guidelines to various States and Union Territories to avoid the overuse and misuse of telephones; and

(d) what other steps Government propose to take to improve the performance of telephones all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAM):

(a) The performance of the telephone systems in the Union Territories is generally satisfactory. However, in some of the States the performance is not upto the desired level.

(b) The performance of the telephone systems gets adversely affected due to power cuts, copper wire and underground cable thefts. The underground cables also get damaged due to digging operations of various agencies. Occasionally large scale disruption occurs due to natural calamities like cyclone, flood etc.

(c) Subscribers are free to use the telephones. However, a general guide;

line has been issued regarding the optimal use of a telephone through the information pages of telephone directory.

(d) The following steps are being taken:

(i) Pressurisation of junction, primary and secondary cables.

(ii) Construction of cable ducts for protecting underground cables to be laid through them.

(iii) Rehabilitation of distribution points and subscribers fittings.

(iv) Rewiring of jumpers in Cabinets and Pillars.

(v) Using Jelly filled cables in the distribution network.

(vi) Flooding of trenches where underground cables get exposed due to digging to detect faults.

(vii) Extensive testing of inter-exchange junctions by making large number of test calls.

(viii) Opening of customer service centres.

(ix) Creation of reserve pool of trained operators to combat absenteeism.

Expansion of Microwave system in U.P.

410. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes in regard to the expansion of Microwave system for the modernisation of communication in U.P.; and

(b) the details of schemes undertaken by Government during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and those to be undertaken in 1981-82 and 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAM): (a) Micro-

wave scheme sanctioned so far are given below:

1. Allahabad-Jabalpur—Wide Band Microwave Scheme.

2. Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi-Sagar Bhopal /Jabalpur—Wide Band Microwave Scheme.

3. Allahabad- Varanasi-Patna—Wide Band Microwave Scheme

4. Allahabad—Satna Narrow Band Microwave Scheme.

5. Agra Tundla—Narrow Band Microwave Scheme.

6. Agra-Ferozabad—Narrow Band Microwave Scheme.

7. Lucknow-Rai Bareilly—Narrow Band Microwave Scheme.

8. Allahabad-Mirzapur—Narrow Band Microwave Scheme.

(b) The Microwave Scheme at Serial Nos. 1 to 7 above had been taken up for execution prior to 1979-80, while the Microwave scheme at Serial No. 8 has been taken up for execution during 1980-81. Two of the Microwave Systems as mentioned below have been commissioned:—

(1) Allahabad—Jabalpur—Wide Band Microwave scheme

(2) Agra-Gwalior-Jhansi—Wide Band Microwave scheme.

Evaluation of laws in force in relation to changing circumstances

411. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAF AHMAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey or evaluation or formulation or assessment has been made of laws in force in the country in order to find out if these laws keep pace with changing circumstances in the country and the society in order to make necessary amendments and changes;

(b) if so, full particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The administrative Ministries in charge of different enactments, keeping in mind the changing circumstances in the country and the society and the working of the enactments, come up, whenever necessary, with proposals for amendment. Further, the Government constitutes the Law Commission periodically to examine and revise the Central Acts and suggest improvement and reform either in the existing laws or new legislation as might be necessary so as to remove inequities and anomalies. An important task of the Law Commission is to recommend measures for bringing the statute book up to date keeping in view the changing circumstances in the country. Repealing and Amending Bills are periodically brought before Parliament, Inter alia for repeal of obsolete laws.

Petrol Chemical Project at Haldia

412. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have pursued the matter of financial participation in the Haldia Petro-chemical Project sponsored by the State Government of West Bengal with the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the position of issuing licence of the Petro-chemical Project, Haldia; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken

regarding financial participation in the Haldia Petro-chemicals project.

(c) and (d). Several other steps for implementing the project have yet to be finalised. The question of conversion of the letter of intent into an Industrial Licence can be considered at the appropriate stage.

Release of Postal Stamps in the Memory of Sahid Khudiram Basu and Sahid Matangini Hazra

413. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to release postal stamps in the memory of (i) Sahid Khudiram Basu and (ii) Sahid Matangini Hazra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The general question of issuing commemorative stamps in honour of freedom fighters of the country in a phased manner is being considered by a Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Advisory Committee. Decisions to issue commemorative stamps will be taken after the Committee's recommendations are received.

Introduction of colour T.V.

414. SHRI T. DAMODER REDDY:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NALDU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce colour T. V. some time next year; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken regarding introduction of colour T.V. transmission in the country. The decision so far is to provide limited coverage in colour of Asian Games for the use of foreign broadcast organisations.

Drilling of Well in West Bengal by O.N.G.C.

415. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of wells drilled by the ONGC in West Bengal; and

(b) what is the result thereof in details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The ONGC have so far drilled six wells in West Bengal, namely, Bodra-1, Bakultala-1, Galsi-2, Galsi-3, Diamond Harbour-1 and Radha-1. During at Abhay well No.1 is over and the well is being tested. In addition, drilling at Jaguli well No. 1 is in progress.

(b) No hydrocarbon indications have been observed in the above wells. However, further testing at Diamond Harbour and Radha wells is proposed to be undertaken.

Perquisites to Chairman, Managing Director etc. of R.I.C. Ltd., Calcutta

416. SHRI R. P. DASS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the perquisites allowed to the present Chairman, Managing Director, F.A. and C.A.C. and

Commercial Manager of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) what is the money value of such perquisites and how far they differ from those of previous incumbents of such status;

(c) whether he is aware that the benefits enjoyed by the employees of the Corporation have been curtailed; and

(d) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). (i) The terms of appointment of the present Part-time Chairman of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation envisage payment of Rs. 1000/- per month as honorarium, T.A. & D.A. at the rates of the Corporation admissible to highest grade officers and telephone at residence. The previous incumbent of this post was getting a sitting fee of Rs. 100/- per meeting of the Board and any Committee meeting thereof and T.A. and D.A. as above.

(ii) Besides, salary and other emoluments as admissible to a Company employee, the present Managing Director, like his predecessors, is entitled to use the Company's car as per Government's guidelines and a residential accommodation at Rs. 2000/- per month, also as per Government guidelines.

There is no special perquisite allowed to them except what is treated as a perquisite for Income-tax purposes.

(iii) The Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer and the Commercial Manager are also not given any particular perquisite except salary, emoluments and allowances as admissible to the officers of the Company. They have however been authorised to use Company's car from

residence to office and back on payment of Rs. 50 per month.

(c) During the tenure of the present management no benefits enjoyed by the employees of the Corporation are reported to have been curtailed.

(d) Does not arise.

Finding of Oil in Well at Nadia, West Bengal

417. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a core of limestone rocks sample taken from an onshore well which is located at Nadia district of West Bengal at a depth below 300 metres is oozing with oil;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) further action taken by the ONGC thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Delay in Setting up Fertiliser Plants

418. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite priority accorded by the Planning Commission for setting up 8 fertilizers plants including six gas-based ones during the Sixth Plan, some delays are holding up a decision on their establishment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the two Committees set up by Government one for site selection and the other for pipeline alignment have not

submitted their reports to the Ministry so far;

(c) if so, whether any of the earlier Committees has submitted an interim report in this regard;

(d) what are the main reasons for delay in the setting up of 8 fertilizer plants in the country;

(e) whether a serious view has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(f) what steps are being taken by Government to see that unreasonable delays are avoided and the work on the plants starts at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (f). It is proposed to take up, in a phased manner, construction of 8 new nitrogenous fertilizer plants—six based on gas, one based on naphtha and one based on coal. However, the coal based plant can be taken up only after the techno-economic viability of coal-based plants is established through the experience of the Ramagundam and Talcher plants. The setting up of the naphtha based plant is subject to availability of adequate surplus naphtha for fertilizer production.

As regards the proposed six gas-based fertilizer plants, it has already been decided, in principle, to set up one plant each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 4 plants in Uttar Pradesh. Site Selection Committee have been appointed to recommend optimum locations of the gas-based plants and optimum alignment of the pipeline to carry gas to these plants. The Site Selection Committee on location of the plants submitted its first report in April 1981 shortlisting 17 of the 30 sites suggested by the State Governments for more detailed techno-economic examination. The two Committees thereafter jointly took up detailed optimisation studies of the 17 shortlisted sites. The two

Committees have, by and large, completed their studies and their report is expected to be available soon. Expeditious action will be taken to decide locations of the gas based plants on receipt of the report of the two Committees. It is not correct to say that there is delay in taking a decision on the establishment of the new gas-based plants.

Supply of Crude Oil by Venezuela and Nigeria—

419. SHR H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Venezuela and Nigeria have agreed to renew the contracts with India for supply of crude oil for next year also;

(b) if so, what was the total quantity that these two countries were supplying to India so far;

(c) whether delegations from both the countries visited India during the month of October;

(d) if so, to what extent the contracts were renewed and to what extent the total oil supply will be made from them to India during the current year as also next year;

(e) what are the other countries which have agreed to supply more oil to India, including Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia;

(f) whether the 13 OPEC Oil Ministers on 30 October, 1981 took a decision to raise the price of oil;

(g) whether this decision of OPEC price will raise import bill of India; and

(h) how much oil will be imported upto the end of December, 1981 by India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d).

Yes, Sir. For negotiating these contracts delegations from India visited Nigeria and Venezuela in August and October, 1981 respectively.

These countries are supplying crude oil to India in 1981 at the rate of 0.5 million tonnes per annum each, and have agreed to continue this during 1982 also.

(e) A number of other countries such as Iraq, Iran, Venezuela and Kuwait, have offered to supply additional crude oil during 1982.

(f) and (g). According to press reports the OPEC has decided to adopt an unified pricing system with official price of Arabian Light crude oil as the marker crude, at S 34 per barrel. While, as per present estimates, the requirement to import crude oil in 1982 will be less than that in 1981, it is difficult to quantify at this stage the foreign exchange outgo in 1982 on account of import of crude oil, since it will be dependent on factors like the prevailing exchange rate and the sources of crude oil supplies for 1982.

(h) The quantum of crude oil imports during the period January to December 1981 is estimated at about 16 million tonnes.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों और तेल का आयात

420. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निम्न भविष्य में पेट्रोलियम, उत्पादों और तेल के आयात में कमी होने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी कमी होने की सम्भावना है और कब तक;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार आयात कम करने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (घ). भविष्य में आयातित किये जाने वाले कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की मात्रा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन स्तर, उपलब्ध शोधन-क्षमता और पंजीकृत मांग के वास्तविक स्तर पर निर्भर है। वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार देश में स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन और शोधन क्षमता को पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रम के भार्यान्वित किये जाने के साथ, यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि 1982-83 में कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आवश्यकता 1981-82 की तुलना में करीब 3 मि० मी० टन घट जायेगी।

जन संचार के विकास के लिए नया कार्यक्रम

421. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जन संचार के विकास के लिए नया कार्यक्रम शुरू करने जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस में कौन कौन से राज्य शामिल किए जाएंगे;

(ग) इस योजना पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि के खर्च होने की आशा है; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) से (घ). सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का कार्य देश भर के लोगों को अपने माध्यम एक ही अर्थात् पत्र सूचना कार्यालय, आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, फिल्म प्रभाग, प्रकाशन विभाग, क्षेत्रीय प्रचार यूनिटों, गीत और नाटक प्रभाग, तथा विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से उद्युक्त कार्यक्रम रूखी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की नीतियों, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों से सूचित करना है। नये उद्युक्त कार्यक्रमों का स्तर बढ़ाने और उन्हें तैयार करने के रूप में इन माध्यम एक ही का विस्तार और विकास करना हमारा पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रमों के अंग के रूप में एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। छठी योजना अधि के दौरान इस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न माध्यम एक ही के विस्तार और विकास के लिये 240.33 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। उद्देश्य विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की पहुँच और प्रभाव में वृद्धि करने का है ताकि संचार का उपयोग विकास प्रक्रिया में एक प्रभावो साधन के रूप में किया जा सके। इस के लिए सभी स्तरों पर विभिन्न माध्यम एक ही के कार्य करण के और अधिक प्रभावो समन्वय पर अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी

422. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

श्री भा.कू. राम जैन :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अभी भी बिजली की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कमी संभवतः कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और

(ग) कैसे तथा किन स्तरों से ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में इस समय फालतू बिजली है। दिल्ली में बिजली की कोई कमी नहीं है। दिल्ली की विद्युत सम्बन्धी सभी आवश्यकताएँ इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र, बन्दरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से होने वाले उत्पादन से तथा जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है, तब भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड से सहायता लेकर पूरी की जाती है।

Self Sufficiency in L.P. Gas

423. SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will be self sufficient in liquified petroleum gas from the year 1982-83; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of foreign exchange that is being spent every year to import L.P.G.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b). With the anticipated increase in the availability of cooking gas (LPG) on a substantial scale from 1982-83 onwards, it is expected that the demand for LPG in the country will be fully met by indigenous production. Approximately Rs. 14 crores were spent on importing LPG during 1980-81.

Drilling Work in Nishapur Andhra Pradesh

424. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the drilling work in Nishapur in Andhra Pradesh has been delayed;

(b) if so, whether this is due to non-supply of essential equipment to be used for the drilling work; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matters?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SATHI): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to Narsapur and not Nishapur in Andhra Pradesh.

There has been no undue delay in the drilling work at Narsapur.

The first well on the Narsapur structure was spudded in by the ONGC on 5.4.1978 with a projected depth of 5,000 metres. It was drilled to 4035 metres by 19.12.1979 when there was a gas-blow-out. Repeated fishing operations were not successful and ultimately the well could be cleared up to about 2932 metres.

The second well on the Narsapur structure was spudded in on 1.3.1981 and was drilled to 2970 metres by 9.11.1981.

The achieved speed of drilling of such "wild-cat" wells can be considered satisfactory keeping in mind the inherent detailed investigations during the course of drilling.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. (P)

Complaints Regarding Excess Tele Phone Bills.

425. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:**

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Minister of Communications visited Area Manager, Office, Daryaganj Delhi Telephones in the last week of September, 1981 and found large number of subscribers standing in queue at the various counters complaining for excess telephone bills; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Minister for Communications visited the office of Area Manager (North) Delhi Telephones in the last week of September, 1981. He inspected the newly opened Customer Service Counter there. He found only 8 to 10 complaints of various categories including complaints of excess bills registered per day at the counter.

(b) Does not arise.

Discovery of Oil in Godavari Basin

426. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARACHA-VAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been struck in the Godavari basin;

(b) whether Government have sought foreign aid for conducting exploration in this basin;

(c) if so, the quantum of aid sought and received;

(d) whether technical collaboration has been sought with any foreign company and if so, the name of the company; and

(e) by what time exploration work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Assistance of the World Bank is being sought of upto US 120 million dollars to execute part of the programme for further seismic surveys and exploratory drilling in the onshore and offshore areas of the Godavari- Krishna Basin so as to determine the hydrocarbon potential of the basin.

(d) The ONGC is considering the merits of seeking foreign consultancy for the exploration of hydrocarbons in the Godavari basin, but have yet to finalise and submit any proposal in this regard.

(e) Exploration work in this basin is already going on both onshore and offshore.

Investment in Core Sector by M.R.T.P. Companies

427. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed certain restrictions in respect of M.R.T.P. companies in order to enable them to invest in core sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The amendments to certain provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, with a view to secure the socio-economic objectives in fuller measure, are under active consideration of the Government at the highest level. Necessary legislative action will be initiated as soon as these decisions have been arrived at.

Malpractices by Cooking Gas Agencies

428. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cooking gas agencies, in violation of the MRTP Act, force the people to buy gas chulahs, lighters, etc. while giving gas connections sanctioned to them;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that this does not happen in future and a wide publicity is given to make the people wise; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that the quality of the gas chulahs is of a laid down specifications as it has been seen that the quality of these are very poor and sub-standard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Some complaints have been received in the Ministry about the distributors of cooking gas (LPG) reportedly forcing the prospective customers of LPG to buy LPG stoves only from them.

(b) The oil companies have issued strict instructions to their distributors not to coerce the prospective customers to buy LPG stoves only from their stocks and that the customers are free to buy them from either the open market or from the dealer of their choice. The oil companies have been advised to give wide publicity in this regard.

(c) To ensure quality and safety to the customers release of LPG connections are made only to those customers who have hot plates which bear the ISI (Indian Standards Institution) mark.

Formation of Small and Medium Newspapers Finance Corporation

429. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to form and establish "Small

and Medium Newspapers Finance Corporation"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Newspaper Industry is eligible to secure financial assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India on a selective basis. Further, advances to newspaper small scale industrial units conforming to the definition of Small Scale Industry are covered by guarantee of Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation under the Small Loans (Small Scale Industry) Guarantee Scheme, 1981.

Satellite T.V. for District Purnea (Bihar)

430. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to cover District Purnea (Bihar) by Statellite T.V.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a): No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Target of coal production during Sixth Five Year Plan

431. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of coal in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, figures for coking and non-coking coal may be given separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the discovery of new coalfields and increasing production, the country can achieve

self-sufficiency in coal (including coking coal) during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if so, whether there is any prospect of coal import during that period; and

(d) the expected quantities of coal to be imported during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The target production of coal in the country during the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Plan had been fixed at 165 million tonnes of which 38.54 million tonnes will be coking and 126.46 million tonnes will be non-coking coal.

(b) to (d). The country is self-sufficient in coal. Only a small quantity of Prime Coking Coal is presently being imported to meet the special requirement of the steel plants. The import of coking coal is determined on the basis of requirements from time to time.

Foreign companies to undertake oil exploration in India

432. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies proposed to undertake the oil exploration work in the country;

(b) the number of the off-shore and on-shore basins where such exploration of oil is going to be started;

(c) whether some of the foreign companies are likely to undertake further oil exploration work in Godavari and Mahanadi basins; and

(d) the expected time of achieving commercial production in those off-shore and on-shore basins?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Negotiations in respect of one of the blocks on offer have been completed and a decision is likely to be taken shortly. However, it will not be in public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

(c) Godavari and Mahanadi basins have not so far been thrown open to foreign oil companies for exploration.

(d) The survey work would commence in the block soon after it is awarded to a foreign oil company. The time taken for achieving commercial production would depend on when the discovery is made and various other technical problems.

राजस्थान में तेल की खोज

433. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने आग्रह किया है कि राज्य के मरुस्थली क्षेत्रों विशेषतया जैसलमेर जिले में तेल की खोज तथा छिद्रण-कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर किया जाये;

(ख) इस बारे में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे ठोस कदमों का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) वहाँ छिद्रण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) (क) : जी, नहीं।

(ख) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में सुधरी तकनीक के साथ विस्तृत भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है।

(ग) वर्तमान में किए गए जा रहे भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप उपयुक्त सम्भावनाओं के स्थल पर व्ययन संचालनों को पुनः आरम्भ करना निर्भर होगा।

देश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए साज-सामान की कमी होना

434. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के खोले जाने में साज सामान (लाईन स्टोर्स) की कमी सबसे बड़ी बाधा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को दूर करने हेतु विभाग द्वारा किए गए ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त सामग्री की कमी को दूर करके संभवतः कब तक स्थिति सामान्य कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) (क) से (ग) : देश के विभिन्न भागों में लाइन सामग्री, की कमी दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विस्तार में बड़ी बाधा रही है। ये कमियां पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान देश में आधारभूत कच्चे माल यथा इस्पात, ढलवां लोहा, अल्युमीनियम आदि की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण पैदा हुई। कच्चे माल की इन मदों की उपलब्धता में हाल ही में हुए सुधार से इन लाइन सामग्रियों की रपलाई में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है।

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर तथा जोधपुर जिलों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

435. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर तथा जोधपुर जिलों में ऐसे भागों की

संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए सार्वजनिक टेली-फोन केन्द्र मंजूर किए गए थे किस-किस तारीख को उक्त मंजूरी दी गई थी और क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त जिलों में कई ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ पुलिस स्टेशन तो हैं परन्तु उनके लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र नहीं मंजूर किए गए हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो, उनके लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक मंजूर कर दिए जाएंगे; और

(ग) उन स्थानों पर अब तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित हो जाएंगे तथा काम करना आरंभ कर देंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार ।

(ख) जो हाँ । तथापि ऐसे स्थानों, जहाँ पुलिस थाने हैं तथा जो विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार इस सुविधा के हकदार हैं, के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घरों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है ।

(ग) चूंकि स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घरों के लिए भंडार प्रतीक्षित हैं । अतः समय बताना संभव नहीं है । पूरा साज-समान प्राप्त होते ही तत्काल कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ।

विवरण

अनुबंध

वाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों में स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थान का नाम	मंजूरी की तारीख
1.	अदेल	5-10-81
2.	होड्डो	15-10-81
3.	छाबो	14-10-81
4.	बेतु भीमजी	28- 8-81
5.	गुडी सालाती	26- 3-77
6.	कारनासवाऊ पदम सिंह	30-10-81
7.	कारना	30-10-81
8.	भंडार	7-11-78
9.	अद्दू	7-11-78
10.	मेदेसर	7-11-78
11.	बतीद्दू	24-11-78

जैसलमेर

1. लोहारकी 21-8-80

1	2	3
जोधपुर		
1. पनसानी		7-11-81
2. सलवान कलां		7-11-81
3. खबरा खुर्द		12-11-81
4. बौरी		12-11-81
5. दसमीया		7-11-81
6. छाम		5-10-81
7. सेतीरावा		15-10-81
8. समराऊ		26- 9-81
9. पनासर		26- 9-81
10. झीलामंड		15-10-81
11. गरहा बिसनोई		30-10-81
12. जेवखन		15-10-81
13. नोसर		26-8-81
14. नेवारा		26-8-81
15. भीकमकौर		26-8-81-
16. पाली		26-8-81
17. भोणासर		17-4-78
18. आऊ		17-11-78

Villages electrified during last three years in Rajasthan

during the last three years by Rajasthan State Electricity Board is as under:

436. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Rajasthan electrified during the last three years, year-wise by Rajasthan State Electricity Board;

(b) what is the programme of rural electrification for the current year and the next year;

(c) is it a fact that Rural Electrification Cooperation's programme in backward areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer lags behind schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The number of villages electrified in Rajasthan

Year	No. of villages electrified
1978-79	2312
1979-80	1520
1980-81	1284

(b) During 1981-82 it is proposed to electrify 1610 villages and energize 32,045 pumpsets/tubewells. The actual physical achievement up to the end of July 1981 has been electrification of 96 villages and energisation of 2359 pumpsets/tubewells. The programme for the next year 1982-83 has not been finalised.

(c) REC has sanctioned 18 rural electrification schemes for electrification of 506 villages in Barmer district and 3 rural electrification schemes for electrification of 13 villages in Jaisalmer district submitted by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Of these schemes 16 schemes of Barmer district and all the three schemes of Jaisalmer district are for backward areas. The reports received from the State Electricity Board for the period ending 30th June, 1981 show that 18 villages have been electrified and 438 pumpsets including 6 pumpsets for supply of drinking water have been energised under REC schemes in Barmer district and 9 villages have been electrified and 14 pumpsets have been energised under the REC Schemes in Jaisalmer district.

(d) The schemes are being implemented by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The reasons for the slow progress in the implementation of the schemes as reported by the State Electricity Board include long time required for laying of transmission lines due to large part of the area being covered by sand dunes, shortage of essential construction materials etc.

World Bank report regarding availability and supply of coal by the end of Sixth Plan

437. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank prepared a report about the availability and supply of coal by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether World Bank report forecast shortage in the supply of coal in the near future;

(c) if so, whether Government have since scrutinised the report; and

(d) if so conclusions drawn therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). A preliminary study has been conducted

by the World Bank on the coal sector and the draft report has been recently received. The draft is yet to be finalised.

Review of pattern of production at Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex

438. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since reviewed the pattern of production and technology to be adopted and infrastructure facilities available at Haldia for the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex there; and

(b) if so, the final decision after the review?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Magnitude of problems of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal

439. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the magnitude of the existing problems in respect of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the assessment; and

(c) steps taken to solve the problem once for all?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Government of India made an assessment of residual problems of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal in 1975-76.

(b) Details of the assessment made are available in the Report of the Working Group, in which the State Government of West Bengal was also

represented, copy placed in the Parliament Library in July, 1976.

(c) Necessary schemes were sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group and are being implemented by the State Government with funds provided by the Central Government. These include medical and educational facilities to old and new migrants, acquisition of land and grant of house building loans for displaced persons in Government sponsored and approved squatters colonies and ex-camp-sites, remission of type loans, development of displaced persons colonies etc.

Rajadhyaksha Committee report and indifference of States

440. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are worried about indifference of States towards the implementation of the Rajadhyaksha Committee report on the power industry;

(b) if so, whether in view of indifference among the States the Union Ministry had decided to convene State Power Ministers' meeting in the first week of November;

(c) if so, how many States attended the meeting;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Rajadhyaksha Committee report was circulated to the States for their Comments for more than 18 months by now and no action was taken on it by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, what are the steps being taken to see that all the States implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The report of the Committee on Power was circulated to the States and the State

Electricity Boards in December 1980. Since the recommendations mainly relate to the organisational structure of the power industry, it is considered necessary to consult the States before initiating action. Some of the recommendations were discussed in the Regional Power Ministers' Conferences during the beginning of this year. The recommendations were also discussed recently in the Annual Power Ministers' Conference, held on the 6th to 9th November, 1981, when most of the State were represented. The State Governments have wanted more time to enable them to send their views and suggestions.

Plan to find out oil in Assam and North-Eastern Region by Oil India Ltd.

441. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Ltd., which was taken over by Government in the last week of September, 1981, has drawn up a plan to look at every place in Assam and North-Eastern region in a systematic way to find oil;

(b) if so, whether any immediate action plan has been drawn up by the Oil India Limited;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that one of the immediate plans was to set up projection from the oil field which supplies crude to the Digboi refinery; and

(d) what are the details of the action plan and by what time the success of these plans will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). Oil India Limited is already exploring (along with Production Operations) in its mining lease in Upper Assam i.e. Nahorkatiya, Nahorkatiya Extension, Moran, Hugrijan, and Dum Duma. It is also exploring in the 551 Sq. Kms.

of Petroleum Exploration Licence Area in Arunachal Pradesh. O.I.L. has regular plans for Exploration and Development in its concession areas only.

(c) Digboi Refinery is being supplied crude oil from Nahorkatiya, Jorajan and Digboi fields. It is planned to step up production from Jorajan and Digboi fields.

(d) Oil India Limited has drawn up an action plan which envisages accelerated drilling and workover efforts in developed and new fields so as to raise the oil production from its Upper Assam oilfields to 3.07 MTPA and sustain it as that level upto about the end of the century. The first beneficial effect of this plan should become evident in 1983-84. Oil India Limited has also drawn up plans to explore and develop its concession area in Arunachal Pradesh.

Coal Development Programme and Role Of Private Sector and State Governments

442. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have ruled out participation of Private Sector in the country's coal development programmes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that several State Governments have demanded that they should be granted leasehold and allowed to work small coal deposits in isolated pockets;

(c) whether the Department of Coal and Coal India Ltd., were convinced after having detailed studies that it would not be commercial to work these small deposits;

(d) whether any details regarding the coal development programme have been prepared by the Ministry;

(e) is it also a fact that Government did not accept the recent World Bank study which projected a big

gap between the availability and demand of coal during the 6th Plan; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not agreeing to the World Bank study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only Government of Gujarat have sent two proposals for grant of coal mining lease in favour of M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (a State Government undertaking) which are under examination.

(c) No detailed study has been made in the Department of Coal to ascertain the commercial viability of working small deposits. Information as to whether Coal India Ltd., has made such study is being obtained.

(d) The detailed coal development programme prepared in the Ministry is given in the Annual Plan documents prepared each year in consultation with the coal companies.

(e) and (f). The World Bank has conducted a survey on coal sector and submitted preliminary draft report. The findings of the World Bank are still tentative and draft report is at present under scrutiny.

Offer On Birla For Setting Up Fertilizer Plants during Sixth Plan

443. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that Birlas have staked claim for one of the gas based fertilizers plants proposed to be set up in Rajasthan, M.P., U.P. during the 6th Plan;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Birlas are fourth larger industrial house to own the race for gas based fertilizer plants;

(c) if so, whether they have submitted a proposal to the Department of Chemicals in the last week of September, 1981;

(d) if so, whether Centre has not yet taken any decision on the applications of the larger industrial houses for setting up the fertiliser plants; and

(e) if so, the main reasons for delay in this regard and whether delay in taking the final decision will hinder the prospects of proposed setting up of gas based fertilizer plants in the above States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited, a fertilizer company of the Birla Group, have shown interest in one of the new gas-based fertilizer plants or a new naptha based plant. However, they have not furnished any formal application for a licence or any techno-economic feasibility report.

(d) and (e). The question of taking any decision or of any delay does not arise, as no formal proposals have been received.

Kali Nadi Project

444. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the execution of Kali Nadi Project in Karnataka State;

(b) when is the Kali Nandi Project expected to be completed; and

(c) has any new project been taken up to meet the shortage of power in Karnataka and adjoining States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Under Stage I of Kali Nadi Project the works on Bomanhalli pick up dam head race tunnel, surge tank, Tattihala dam, Bomanballi-Tattihala Water conductor system has been completed. First three generating units of 135MW each have been commissioned.

The potential of over one million KW in Kalivalley is being developed in three stages. Under Stage II construction of coffer dam at Kodessali and Kadra was taken up. However, the work on the project has been suspended for a re-appraisal of ecological effects of the project.

(c) Yes Sir. A number of projects are under various stages of execution.

Trunk Automatic Exchanges in Metropolitan Areas

445. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to put up trunk automatic exchanges in all metropolitan areas;

(b) if so, what is the total expenditure involved; and

(c) what time such exchanges will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Crossbar type automatic exchanges are already existing at all four metropolitan cities. It has further been planned to put SPC (Stored Programme Controlled) trunk automatic exchanges at these metropolitan cities.

(b) The total expenditure involved is estimated to be Rs. 54 crores approximately for the SPC trunk automatic exchanges.

(c) The exchanges are likely to be commissioned during the current five year plan period.

Inordinate delay is Commissioning of Thermal Power Station at Muzaffarpur

446. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) (i) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the Commissioning of the thermal power station near Muzaffarpur, in the State of Bihar;

(ii) yawning gap between demand and supply of this important input during the last five years for development of the area proposed to be served by this Power Station;

(iii) the efforts, if any, under way to get the unit commissioned at the earliest; and

(b) the likely date of commencement of work on the proposed Super Thermal Project at Cologanj near Bhagalpur in Bihar and also its likely date of commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) (i) The reason for delay in commissioning of Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Project are:—

(1) Late finalisation of turnkey contract with BHEL.

(2) Failure of piles driven at first instant at the time of load testing. So pile design had to be changed and piling started again.

(3) Delay in completing of Railway siding by Railway.

(4) Delay in placement of order for LP piping, Power & Control cables, airconditioning and ventilation, distribution transformer etc. by BHEL who are executing the project on turn-key basis.

(5) Delay in commencement of works on structural steel and boiler erection by BHEL.

(ii) The demand and supply position for a particular area connected with the grid, depends upon the overall supply position in the State. The power supply position in Bihar State excluding the area served by DVC., during the last 5 years is given below:—

Year	Anticipated Requirement	Energy Supply	Deficit
	(Mkwh)	(Mkwh)	(Mkwh)
1976-77	2600	2526	74
1977-78	3720	2624	1096
1978-79	3670	2481	1189
1979-80	3644	2483	1161
1980-81	3721	2235	1486

(iii) Close monitoring is being done and BHEL have been pressed to increase the tempo of work.

(b) The scheme for installation of 4×210 MW Units in Stage—I of the Kharagaon STPS at an estimated cost of Rs. 49358.0 lakhs was accorded techno-economic clearance by the CEA in its 39th meeting held on 28-3-81. Work on the project would commence after an investment decision is taken by the Government on the scheme. The bene-

fits in the Eastern Region from 3 × 210 pected units at Kharagaon STEPS are expected during the period 1985—90 and from the fourth 210 MW unit beyond 1989-90.

News Item captioned "IBRD Firm on Formal NTPC SEBs Pacts"

447. SHRI HARI NATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "IBRD firm on formal NTPC SEBs Pacts" as appeared in the Economic Times dated 25th October, 1981;

(b) if the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, what are the preconditions imposed by the World Bank for extending further loans to National Thermal Power Corporation;

(c) in view of the stiff attitude adopted by IBRD (World Bank), what steps Government propose to take for extending financial assistance to the power sector; and

(d) the measures—both short term and long term, Government have taken or propose to take to improve the financial position of State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation is expected to function on sound commercial lines and to earn a reasonable return on the investments being made in its various projects. As such, it is also necessary for the NTPC to enter into firm contracts for the supply of energy from its generating stations to the beneficiary State Electricity Boards. The understanding with the World Bank for the various credits for NTPC projects have been in line with this objective of sound commercial functioning of the NTPC. No fresh pre-conditions have been imposed by the World Bank for extending further loans to NTPC.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The performance of the State Electricity Boards is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. But their performance is reviewed by the Union Govt. from time to time and suitable guidelines given on financial and technical matters. Specific guidelines have been issued to the SEBs *inter alia* to minimise de-

lays in project construction, improved operational and financial performance through better capacity utilisation, reduced transmission and distribution losses, control over manpower and inventory, better project management and rationalisation of the tariff structure. The performance of the SEBs was last reviewed in the annual Power Ministers' conference held from 6th to 9th November, 1981.

Sale of Useless Medicines to India by Transnational Drug Firms

448. SHRI MARI NATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Stranglehold of drug majors on 3rd World" as appeared in the Economic Times, dated 27th October 1981;

(b) whether Mr. Pal Gergely, Secretary of the Organisation of the Trade Union International (OTUI) of oil, chemical and allied workers, in an interview with PTI has *inter-alia* made the following points:

(i) the transnational drug firms have made little efforts to improve the situation with their motto of profits before health; and

(ii) these companies are interested in selling even products that are useless; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to save our people from health hazards mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The observations made by Mr. Pal Gergely refer to the 3rd World countries in general and not to India in particular. In India the share of

foreign drug companies in drug market is substantial although this share has been coming down over the past few years due to the Policy adopted by Government. In March, 1978 Government had announced a comprehensive Drug Policy which, inter-alia, aims at reducing the domination of foreign companies in the drugs field and at stimulating drug production by public sector and private Indian companies. It is provided in the Drug Policy that foreign companies shall be allowed to manufacture formulations only if they undertake the basic manufacture of high technology drugs contained in the formulations from the basic stage. It is further stipulated that the ratio of value of bulk drug production to the value of formulations should be 1:5 in the case of foreign drug units and 1:10 in the case of Indian drug companies and public sector units in the organised sector.

As regards weeding out the irrational drug combinations, the Drugs Consultative Committee, which is a statutory Committee under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act had appointed a Sub-Committee for screening of drug combinations marketed in the country. The report submitted by this Sub-Committee has already been considered by the Drugs Consultative Committee on 19-10-1981. Further action for processing this report has been initiated by the Drugs Controller (India).

So far as new drugs are concerned, under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act no new drug can be imported into or manufactured in the country without the permission of Drugs Controller (India). All applications for import or manufacture of new drugs are scrutinised carefully and only such drugs as are considered to be safe and efficacious are permitted to be imported or manufactured.

Control of India's Drug Formulation Market by Transnational Drug Firms

449. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Stranglehold of drug majors on 3rd World" as appeared in the Economic Times, dated 27th October, 1981;

(b) whether speaking about India, Mr. Pal Gergely is reported to have said, "These firms devote only 0.3 per cent of their research budget to the illness found specifically in the developing countries, they have made no study of the traditional medicines of local pharmacopoeias, the consequence of this situation is particularly serious for India with transnational firms controlling nearly 80 per cent of the country's drug formulations market"; and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government on the charges levelled by Mr. Pal Gergely, and the remedial measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to manufacture the needed drugs which are imported at present from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is estimated that during 1980-81 formulations worth Rs. 1200 crores were produced in the country out of which the share of foreign companies and Indian organised private sector companies together was nearly 66 per cent. It is, therefore, not correct that transnational firms are controlling 80 per cent of the country's drugs formulations market.

The observations made by Mr. Pal Gergely refer to the 3rd World countries in general and not to India in

particular. Government had announced a comprehensive Drug Policy in March, 1978. This Policy inter-alia aims at reducing domination of foreign companies in drugs field and at stimulating drug production by public sector and private Indian companies. Details of this Policy are contained in the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 28-3-1978. This policy is being implemented.

Pending cases in Delhi High Court

450. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news-item captioned 'More Judges likely to clear pending cases' appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 23rd September, 1981;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) number of cases pending in Delhi High Court, since when and by when the cases older than one year are expected to be cleared particularly those where stays have been gran-

ted against the operation of Government orders?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter of revising the strength of Judges in the various High Courts is considered from time to time. A review of the strength of various High Courts was made in 1980, as a result of which the Governments of 7 States were addressed to consider augmentation of the strength of their High Courts where the problem was more acute. However, mere increases in the number of Judges may not be an effective answer by itself to the problem of arrears.

(c) A statement showing the period-wise pendency in the High Court of Delhi as on 31-12-1980 is attached. It is not possible to indicate the time limit by which the cases older than one year are expected to be cleared.

According to the information received from the Delhi High Court, no statistics are readily available in the Registry of the High Court as to the number of cases where operation of Government orders has been stayed.

Statement

Less than one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9185	6394	3230	2504	2040	1859	1418	1230
	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Total			
	9	10	11	12			
	998	893	1236	30987			

L and Acquired for Setting up Paradeep Fertilizer Plant

451. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of land acquired by his Ministry for the setting up of a Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep, Orissa;

(b) the compensation given or proposed to be given to the persons affected by the acquisition of land for the above fertilizer plant of Paradeep; and

(c) the details about the rehabilitation measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No land has yet been acquired for the Paradeep Phosphatic Fertilizer Project. The total area of land required for the project is 835 acres which includes 735 acres for the main plant area and 100 acres for the township. About 45 per cent. of the land would have to be acquired from private owners since the remaining land belongs to Government. In addition, about 600 acres of land will be required for the disposal of the by product gypsum from the Phosphoric Acid Plant. The Government of Orissa have agreed to grant "permissive possession" of this area.

(b) The compensation to the persons whose land would be acquired will be determined at the time of land acquisition proceedings by the competent authorities.

(c) Suitable rehabilitation measures will be taken at the appropriate time in respect of persons affected by the acquisition of land.

Agreement with United Arab Emirates for Supply of Crude

452. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently approached United Arab Emirates for supply of crude oil on soft terms of credit; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement arrived at in this regard between the two Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Poor Response of Foreign Companies for Oil Exploration in India

453. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been very poor response of foreign companies for a few blocks in the first round for the 35 on-shore and off-shore blocks offered;

(b) if so, the details regarding the blocks so far offered to these companies and details regarding the preference shown so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to invite again bids from foreign oil companies for oil exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Seven oil companies have made offers.

(b) It would not be in public interest to disclose details at this stage.

(c) The matter is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Celebration of 1983 as International Communication Year by International Communication Union

454. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the International Telecommunication Union has decided to celebrate 1983 as the International Telecommunication year with the declared objective of striving to provide one telephone for every one hundred persons living on the globe;

(b) if so, whether Government have also drawn up any plans to celebrate 1983 as the International Telecommunication Year; and

(c) if so, a brief outline of the programmes proposed to be initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No plans have been formulated yet.

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court

455. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state number of vacancies in the Supreme Court as at present and reasons of not fulfilling them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): At present, there are two vacancies in the Supreme Court, and the question of filling them up is engaging the attention of the Government.

Alleged irregularities by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company

456. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3770 on 17th March, 1981 regarding the alleged irregularities by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company and state after proven mismanagement by the Managing Director of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Ltd., the reasons why Government are delaying nationalisation and completing the take over action of its all units/undertakings so that livelihood of thousands of workmen, shareholders, depositors and public money of nationalised bank etc. is not jeopardised any further?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): As already stated, the management of the following sick mills belonging to this group was taken over by the Government under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in 1978 are entrusted to the National Textile Corporation:

- (1) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.
- (2) Rae Bareilly Textile Mills, Rae Bareilly.
- (3) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau-nath.
- (4) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini.
- (5) Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur.
- (6) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry.

Thus by virtue of this action, the continuance of the employment of the employees and workmen has been ensured. As to the future of these undertakings, a decision is yet to be taken by the Central Government pursuant to the hearing accorded by it to the company on the directions of the Supreme Court of India.

As regards the irregularities noticed in relation to the functioning of the Swadeshj Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., an inspection under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, is presently being carried out and the matter will be considered on receipt of the final report.

**Items of purchases made by RIC Ltd.,
Calcutta**

457. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main items of purchases made during the past one year in the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Limited, Calcutta;

(b) the total value of such purchases; and

(c) have the purchases been made as per procedure laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

458. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there are six vacancies of Judges in High Courts for a long time; and

(b) if so, reasons therefore and details of effort made and results thereof to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). As on 15.11.1981, there were 74 vacancies

of Judges in the various High Courts. For filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from State authorities in most cases. They are being constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has also been stressed on the Chief Ministers and the Chief Justices.

**Pending Cases in Lower Courts in
Orissa**

459. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that large number of different categories of cases are still pending beginning with the lower courts up to High Court for disposal in the Orissa State:

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) the measures taken by Government of Orissa for quick disposal of cases so far;

(d) the guidelines issued by his Ministry if any, to that State in this regard; and

(e) whether his Ministry have prepared any new strategy for quick disposal of cases by the courts in India to provide administration of Justice particularly to the toiling masses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Information relating to the number of cases pending in District and Subordinate courts and the High Court in Orissa as on 30.6.81 is given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e). The Law Commission have examined the problem of delays and arrears in the various courts in the country and made certain recommendations in their 77th Report relating to delay and arrears in Trial Courts and 79th Report relating to

delay and arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts. Most of the recommendations therein concern the State Governments and the High Courts to whom copies of the Reports have been sent for appropriate action.

The Seventh Finance Commission recommended sanction of grant-in-aid by the Union Government to vari-

ous States for setting up of 538 additional District and Subordinate Courts and construction of court buildings. Under this scheme approval has so far been accorded by the Union Government to the setting up of 397 additional courts. Of these 7 courts have been sanctioned for the State of Orissa.

Statement

Statistical information relating to pending cases in various Courts in the State of Orissa as on 30-6-81.

I. Criminal Courts

Pending cases as on 30th June, 1981

(i) Sessions Courts

Original	687
Revision	1034
Appeals	1818

(ii) Magisterial Courts

Police Challan Cases	136960
Complaint Cases	70884

II. Civil Courts

Regular Suits Miscellaneous Cases

1. Original Jurisdiction

(i) Dist./Addl. Dist. Judge	46	1961
(ii) Small Cause Courts	2438	..
(iii) Senior Civil Judge/Sub Judge (Sr.)	6895	3065
(iv) Munsiff/Sub-Judge (Jr.)	12867	3890

2. Appellate Jurisdiction

(i) Dist./Addl. Dist. Judge	1450	537
(ii) Senior Civil Judge/Sub-Judge (Sr.)	985	412

III. High Court

1. Original Side

(i) Criminal	28
(ii) Civil	5505

2. Appellate Side

(i) Criminal	1969
(ii) Civil	4708

Recommendations made by Election Commission

460. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted some of the suggestions made by the Election Commission in regard to change in Election laws;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions accepted by the Union Government;

(c) how many are still under the considerations of Government; and

(d) whether the accepted suggestions of Election Commission will be introduced during the coming bye-elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The suggestions made by the Election Commission in regard to change in Election Laws are being considered by a Committee of the Cabinet.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U. S. Q. No. 2300 DT. 1.9.1981 RE: COAL AVAILABLE IN RAIGARH MINES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): In reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred

Question No. 2300 for 1-9-1981 asking for information about the quantity of coal available in the Coal Mines of Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh, I had given a reply that the Quantity of coal available in Mand-Raigarh field of Madhya Pradesh as reported by G.S.I. is 977 m.t. of which only 1.15 m.t. is proved, 1.32 m.t. is indicated and rest inferred reserves. This information was furnished on the basis of the report of the geological Survey of India on "Total Reserves of Coal in India on seams 0.5 m. and above in thickness", brought out in September 1978. However, G.S.I. have now indicated that on the basis of exploration carried out so far, a gross reserve of 1238 m.t. has been estimated out of which 12.40 m.t. is proved, 251.32 m.t. indicated and 974.60 m.t. are inferred. The above information has been received from G.S.I. after the question was answered.

The revised reply for the part (a) of the question will be as under.

QUESTION

(a) What is the quantity of coal available in the Coal Mines of Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh

ANSWER

(a) The estimated gross reserve of coal in Mand-Raigarh field of Madhya Pradesh as presently estimated by G.S.I. is about 1238 m.t. out of which 12.40 m.t. is proved, 251.32 m.t. indicated and 974.60 m.t. inferred.

12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose....
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Why don't you allow submissions to be made by the members?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन को कह दें कि चुप हो जायें, ताकि आपकी बात सुन सकूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to make a submission. All the Opposition parties in the House have given adjournment motions on the Garhwal election report. It is not a question of the Election Commission at all. The Election Commission in its observations has said that indirectly the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has informed them, "I cannot maintain law and order to hold election". It is a failure to fulfil constitutional obligation. We are not raising the question of the Election Commission. It is a failure of the Government to fulfil constitutional obligations. Therefore, it is a fit case for adjournment motion. (Interruptions) Try to understand the issue before you give your ruling. Please note that we are not raising the Election Commission issue. We are raising the failure of constitutional obligations by the Government. That is the issue. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs now. Please sit down.

I appealed to you yesterday. The same position is still persisting today.

The Rules do not change overnight. And we in the group meeting of all the Opposition Parties' leaders, had

discussed this matter. My position is very clear.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is a dangerous attack on democracy. It will have far-reaching effect.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased sit down. I am much more concerned with the democratic processes in this country. I have been entrusted with it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am speaking, why do you interrupt?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. When I am speaking, why do you interrupt me?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

I said yesterday and even today, as I said, I am personally interested because I am a farmer's son' just coming from a rural village, occupying this highest position, only due to the fact that the people of India opted for democracy, and that is why I am here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am bound by the Rules. The Rules are laid down by the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have also been elected by people in the same way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said. that is just an example.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting me. Why can't you sit down?

(Interruptions)

*

MR. SPEAKER: What he is saying will not go on record; he is speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If this is the democratic way you are going to proceed, then, it is absolutely irresponsible.

I have come to understand and all the Members had also agreed, according to the Rules laid down in the book, I am ready to discuss anything under the Sun and I have entrusted this task to you. Let me have a way out and I will get it discussed. Last time, we had discussed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. I am standing.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: On a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am standing. This is most irresponsible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As regards Notice of Adjournment Motion on postponement of by-election in Garhwal, Hon. Members know that it basically raises the question of a decision given by the Chief Election Commissioner, who is a Constitutional authority.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): It is the Chief Minister of U.P.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me? Listen to me first. Why don't you have the patience to listen to me?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I am listening.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had listened to me, you would not have said this. No, I cannot proceed. Why don't you listen to be?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am listening but you are not correctly placing it. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Then, listen, You are interrupting me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am correcting myself. Please sit down.

The conduct of the Chief Election Commissioner can only be raised by way of a substantive motion provided for in Article 324 of the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me finish first.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you rise, when I am speaking?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to do? Please sit down. I am saying something according to the book which has been given to me by you; it is not my own.

It would be recalled that my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Speaker Dhillon, had made the following observations on the 25th March, 1971 when some questions were raised about the functioning of the Election Commission; he said:

"This Parliament is not over and above the Election Commission so far as elections are concerned."

Hon. Members know that we had occasion to discuss in the last Session about the desirability of some electoral reforms. It is open to the Members to give a suitable notice which could be considered for admission on merits.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
We do not challenge your ruling, Sir.
We want a clarification on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to you to come with a motion which I can admit, and I will admit, but not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will grant permission if you like. Let all these gentlemen sit down. Mr. Satish Agarwal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): With your permission I would like to submit only this much that the language of the Adjournment Motion that we have given notice of does not at all censure the decision of the Election Commission; it is only on the failure of the Government to meet the Constitutional obligation of providing the necessary assistance to the Election Commission...

MR. SPEAKER: Excuse me for the interruption. I would just ask you to give me a motion which I could admit. You know it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, we are not censuring the Election Commission at all. We have given notice of an Adjournment Motion censuring the Central Government and the State Government of U.P. for not providing the necessary assistance to the Election Commission for holding the election in time. That is our Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
May I seek a clarification...

MR. SPEAKER: You know my limitations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Knowing your limitations, I am seeking certain clarifications. Your ruling is not at all related to the notice that all of us have given. Let me make this very clear: We fully agree with your observation that, as far as the present position of the status of the Election Commission is concerned, it being an autonomous body, Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of the Election Commission. Therefore, we have not raised the issue of Election Commission deliberately, not to embarrass you. What we are raising is on the basis of the statement made by the Election Commission wherein he has said...

MR. SPEAKER: Last time you brought something. Again you bring something. I will allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Let me complete the sentence, Sir. It is not a compound sentence, it is a simple sentence. All that I am saying is that we have actually condemned in our Adjournment Motion, the failure of the Government to meet the Constitutional obligation of ensuring free and fair election, of conducting the election. If the Chief Minister says that they cannot maintain law and order during the election, it is left to the Central Government to take charge of the administration and conduct the election...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. If the Election Commission had directed the Government, then I would have...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Please tell us how our Adjournment Motion is related to your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: You give another motion; I will admit it; I will have no hesitation in admitting it, but not like his. You know it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
How does your ruling affect our Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow any motion to discuss the subject, but in proper terms.

Papers to be laid—Shri P. C. Sethi..
(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in the proper form and I will admit it. You know it, all know it and I know it.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN PETROCHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2895/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members)

Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 508(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2896/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 744 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1981, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2897/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 525 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Central Excise (Twenty-first Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 991 in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1981.

(iii) The Central Excise (Twenty second Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 1009 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2898/81.]

(2) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 528(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1981, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2899/81.]

(3) A copy of the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 520(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2900/81.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on cotton when imported from Pakistan from the payment of whole of customs duty.

(ii) GSR 534(E) and 535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to denatured alcohol from payment of basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs.

(iii) GSR 869 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 4th September, 1980 so as to add the name of the Managing Director, Cement Corporation of India Limited to the list of authorities specified in the notification dated the 4th September, 1980.

(iv) GSR 536(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to articles falling under heading No. 84—86 when imported into India for manufacture of news-print, printing and writing paper from payment of basic duty of customs in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

(v) GSR 539(E) and 540(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain imported components and equipments for manufacture of trawlers from whole of basic and additional duties of customs and auxiliary duty of customs.

(vi) GSR 546(E) and 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Vinyl Chloride Monomer from payment of customs duty.

(vii) GSR 570(E) to 572(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring Computer and Telecommunication project for monitoring of exploitation and flow of Crude and Gas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission—Project TITAN as a project under heading 84-86 of Customs Tariff Act, 1970 for uniform/concessional rate of 40 per cent *ad valorem* of basic customs duty and ex-

emptying components and sub-assemblies for manufacture of equipment for offshore installations from payment of customs duty.

(viii) GSR 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 238/81-Customs dated the 5th November, 1981 so as to add the name of General Manager, Bharat Earth Movers Limited to the list of authorities specified in the Notifications dated the 15th February, 1979 and 12th May, 1981.

(ix) GSR 597(E) and 598(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to pig iron from the whole of customs duty leviable thereupon up to 15th May, 1982.

(x) GSR 599(E) and 600(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to tinmill black plate for the manufacture of tin plate from the whole of customs duty leviable thereon up to the 30th September, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2901/81.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) GSR 526(E) and 527(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1981 and GSR 561(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1981 regarding rebate in excise duty on export of blended/unblended tea.

(ii) GSR 947 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding ex-

emption to Zinc Oxide from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(iii) GSR 573(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Central Excise Duty on equipments of Computer/Telecommunication of the project 'TEFN of Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(iv) GSR 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendments to certain notifications relating to wireless receiving sets, office machines gramophones and parts, musical systems so as to define the expression 'Value' for the purpose of those notifications.

(v) GSR 580(E) and 581(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reclassification of Tea Zones.

(vi) GSR 992 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of Zinc Hydroxide used in the manufacture of Zinc Oxide from Central Excise Duty.

(vii) GSR 583(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 95-79-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1979 to include electric fans also as inputs eligible for duty credit if used in the manufacture of refrigerators, airconditioners or refrigerating or airconditioning appliances and machinery.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2902/81].

12.20 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since was last made to the House on the 17th September, 1981:—

1. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1981.

2. The State of Nagaland (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

3. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

4. The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1981.

5. The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1981.

6. The Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1981.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 17th September, 1981:—

1. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

2. The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

3. The Export-Import Bank of India Bill, 1981.

4. The British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1981.

5. The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1981.

6. The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

7. The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981.

8. The Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1981.

9. The Burmah Oil Company [Acquisition of Shares of Oil India Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited] Bill, 1981.

10. The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill, 1981.

11. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

GROWING INCIDENCE OF DACOITIES AND LAWLESSNESS ON RUNNING TRAINS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The growing incidence of dacoities and lawlessness in running trains with particular reference to the looting of the Lucknow-New Delhi Mail on 30th October, 1981, and killing of an Air Force officer in an armed dacoity in Lucknow-Jhansi passenger train on 21 November, 1981.'

(Interruptions)

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION— Contd.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): Sir, I obey your ruling. We are only condemning the failure of the Government.... We are not condemning the Election Commission at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I have discussed it with the leaders of all the Groups.... There can be no adjournment motion.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it in some other form, but not under this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear anything.

उद्बोधन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कोई नहीं बोलने देगा ।

उद्बोधन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब कुछ बता दिया है । सब कुछ डिस्कस कर लिया ।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me in the Chamber.

उद्बोधन

अध्यक्ष महोदय पटनायक जी, आप पढ़ लें, और उस के बाद आकर मुझे समझा दें, मैं मान जाऊंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): Sir, they have no right to go against your ruling. I request you to please regulate the proceedings.

अध्यक्ष महोदय आज साढ़े तीन बजे बिजनेस एडवाइजरी की मीटिंग है उस में तय कर लो ऐसे डिस्कस करना है । मैं तैयार हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

आप के कहने से राज थोड़े ही चलेगा । कानून तो कानून के हिसाब से ही चलेगा । यहां तो खुली किताब है । आप की सर्जि से करना चाहता हूँ, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय कर लें ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We seek your protection, Mr. Speaker. You take action against them. Please regulate the proceedings of the House. I cannot understand the Opposition's going against your ruling. Please take action against them. They have no respect for democracy; they have no respect for the ruling of the Speaker.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot sit on the Chair and kill the rules. I cannot be a party for undoing the rules. This is what the rules are.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You call us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call you in my Chamber. There are no rules here under which I can call you here. If you do not want the House to run, do not run it. Do as you like.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We want the whole of India to discuss it; we want the whole world to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going according to the Constitution.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is your interpretation. You are wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: I might be wrong according to you. But this is my interpretation. But I am going according to the rules. I am perfectly right and I have been advised and I have read about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The boot is on the other leg.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Your Parliament is only on that side of the Treasury Benches. The Opposition is also here. But, what are you doing about it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing what I am supposed to do.

व्यवधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे क्या तकलीफ है ?

You have a meeting with me and I will let you know. You cannot behave like this. I do not want to curb the discussion but I am asking you to have a meeting to find the way. I will not kill the rules.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not break the rules to please anybody. मैं तो सुनना चाहता हूँ आप को, कोई आदमी सुनने देगा आप को ? बोलिये । 50 आदमी एक साथ बोल रहे हैं, यह डेमोक्रेसी है ?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You allow this side also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारों को एलाऊ करता हूँ, मैं किसी को रोकता हूँ क्या ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Korakhpur): My point of order is..
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो ऊंची आवाज इसलिये बोलता हूँ कि आप मेरी आवाज सुन लें ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : My point of order is that there is failure on the part of Central Government in taking notice of the inability of the State Government. Democracy is being assassinated in the country. That is why we want a discussion on the floor of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यही समझा दीजिये कि रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी आप की है, मैं मान जाऊंगा । **(व्यवधान)** आप जा कर

बता दीजिये । मीटिंग काल कर रहा हूँ साढ़े 3 बजे ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं मानता, चीज गलत है ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is a matter of vital importance. Let the whole matter be discussed on the Floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not say we do not discuss it. I only say let us sit together and find the means as to how to discuss it on the Floor of the House.

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : This is wrong. The approach is wrong. We are having a meeting at 3.30 p.m.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, then you agree if our adjournment motions are suitably worded the same will be admitted?

MR. SPEAKER : I will admit whatever is according to the rules. It is so simple. I do not depart from rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking at the same time?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात को कोई नहीं लिख पा रहा है । इससे किसी को फायदा नहीं होता है । आप में इतनी एकता भी नहीं है कि एक वक्त एक आदमी बात कर सके । आप अपनी बात को जबर्दस्ती दूसरों के गले में दूंसना चाहते हैं ।

(Interruptions.)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Central Government did not even take notice of the failure of the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : That we will discuss. Please come to me; I will explain. Mr. Rawat. Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चैंबर भी आप का ही है, मेरा नहीं है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): You have over-
ruled the Adjournment Motions . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN
(Kanpur): Can there be a discussion
on your ruling?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You
have ruled-out all the adjournment
motions. You are very well aware of
the rules. You are up-to-date on the
rules. You please tell us. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Are you being sar-
castic about it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No,
Sir; absolutely not. How can I be sar-
castic about you?

MR. SPEAKER: If you like you can.
You have the liberty but I have not.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir,
you are a scholar of Sanskrit and so
many other things. You know the rules
perfectly well, and so you must be
right. Will you please tell us, knowing
the sentiments of the House, how we
can, within the rules, discuss this mat-
ter? In principle, are you, Sir, against
discussion of this subject?

MR. SPEAKER: No. That is what I
told you. We are having a meeting of
the Business Advisory Committee today
at 3-30 P.M. We shall discuss the mat-
ter.

Now, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dumdum):
Sir, you should kindly indicate what
exactly you propose to do. How can
constitution work unless a single bye-
election cannot be held in normal
time?

Mr. Speaker: I have also called him.
why are you interjecting? Order
please.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा नया निवेदन यह है कि सिर्फ
थोड़े से लोग इस सदन में हुंजामा और अव्यवस्था

पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इस सदन का बहुमत
काय को नियमानुसार और शांतिपूर्वक
चलाना चाहता है। (व्यवधान) मेरी
प्रार्थना है कि आप हम लोगों की रक्षा
कीजिए, हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा कीजिए।
इस सदन का कार्य ठीक तरीके से चलना
चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir,
I draw your attention to one impor-
tant matter. In the newspapers today...

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give
some other motion on the subject for
discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The
Minister should make a Statement on
these expulsions. The Minister should
tell the House about the same. Three
Pakisani diplomats have been expel-
led. What is the factual position,
Sir?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फारेन मिनिस्टर
कल स्टेटमेंट करेंगे फारेन पालिसी पर।
उस के बाद डिस्कशन में आ जायेगा।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) :
मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था।
मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि आप मेरी बात
सुन लें। मैं नियम 60 के तहत व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. आप
तो स्पीकर रहे हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं रहा हूँ,
इसी लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप एक मिनट
के लिए मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मैं नियम
60 के तहत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।
मैंने जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया, आप ने

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

उस को अस्वीकृत कर दिया। तो आप नियम 60 के तहत मुझ को एक मिनट अपनी बात कहने का मौका दे सकते हैं

MR. SPEAKER: No. This I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, चुनाव आयोग के बारे में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है कि कहीं चुनाव करवा दें। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में कोई सरकार है या नहीं ? (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये। आप यहीं नहीं चलने देते तो बाहर की बात क्या करते हैं ? आप तो हाउस को ही नहीं चलने देते। कोई पार्टी आप की है कि नहीं ? कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं चलने देते।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोग क्या कहेंगे आप के लिए ? यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? अगर बाहर वालों को पता लग गया तो क्या गत बनाएंगे आप की ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया। बैठ जाइए। किसी बात की हद्द होती है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वहाँ बात करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

12.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

GROWING INCIDENCE OF DACOITIES AND LAWLESSNESS ON RUNNING TRAINS—Contd.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that the may make a statement thereon:

'The growing incidence of dacoities and lawlessness in running trains with particular reference to the looting of the Lucknow-New Delhi mail on 30 October 1981, and killing of an Air Force Officer in an armed dacoity in Lucknow-Jhansi passenger train on 21 November, 1981.'

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राजनाथ जी, डैमोक्रेसी की हत्या मत करिए। इस डैमोक्रेसी को बचे रहने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बताऊँ ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : यह जो इतना शोर शराबा हुआ उस का क्या उत्तर आपने दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहते हैं सारी रात रोयी सारा वह भी पड़ोसियों का।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तशरीफ रखिए। ब्लड प्रेशर हो जायगा आप को। बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह काल अटेंशन उसी पर हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कुछ काम करने दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the hon. Member is saying will not go on record without my premission, he is speaking.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, there has been a progressive increase in the incidence of robberies/dacoities in running trains from year to year, 223 such cases occurred in 1978, 253 in 1979 and 351 in 1980. During the period January-October 1981, as many as 313 cases of robberies and dacoities in trains have so far been reported. Trains running within the jurisdiction of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh were mostly affected.

On 30-10-81, as 29 UP Lucknow-New Delhi Mail started from Lucknow, some culprits boarded the Second-class Air-conditioned Gorakhpur-New Delhi Sleeper Coach of the train and mingled themselves with the passengers who were getting into the coach or who were getting out of the coach or were still trying to settle in the compartment. The miscreants overpowered the coach attendant as well as the electrician on duty in the coach and started looting the passengers at the point of pistol and knives. 28 passengers, including 2 Members of Parliament, named Shri Mahabir Prasad of Gorakhpur, Shri Kalpanath Sonkar of Basti, and Shri Sukhdev Prasad, an ex-Minister, were looted and deprived of their valuables and belongings worth about Rs. 80,000/- When the train left Hardoi station and was near its west cabin, the miscreants stopped the train by pulling alarm-chain and escaped. The train was brought back to Hardoi railway station and a report was lodged with the Govt. Railway Police, Hardoi.

One of the passengers who had sustained knife injuries at the hands of criminals was rendered medical aid and, thereafter, the train started at 1.52 hours on 31-10-81. The train was escorted by an armed police escort consisting of 2 GSR constables and 20 recruit constables under the charge of a Sub-Inspector of Government Railway Police. They immediately got down, combed the adjoining area with a view to apprehending the culprits, but in

vain. On receipt of information, Government Railway Police, Hardoi, flashed wireless messages to all police stations in the adjoining areas to block the escape routes and to be on the look out of the criminals. On receipt of the wireless message, Sub-Inspector of Police Station, Bhagoli, district Hardoi, succeeded in intercepting truck No. PSE 5910 carrying some pipes near Bhagoli crossing situated on the Hardoi-Lucknow road. Some of the criminals connected with this dacoity were found trying to escape on this truck. On seeing the Police picket, the dacoits opened fire resulting in injuries to the Sub-Inspector of Police. The Police party also opened fire in self-defence as a result of which one of the dacoits named Nav Rattan S/o Jagan Nath alias Bidia, r/o Samstipur (Bihar) died on the spot and two of his associates, namely, Rajendra Singh alias Raju and Devindra Singh alias Dear were injured and taken into Police custody. The fourth dacoit reported to be named Vijay Singh, however, managed to escape. A major portion of the looted property worth about Rs. 60,000/- could be recovered.

G. R. P./Lucknow has registered a case No. 807 dated 31-10-81 under Section 395 IPC and investigations are in progress. Police parties have been despatched to Bihar as well as to other areas to verify the antecedents of criminals as well as to arrest the absconding criminals.

So far as the killing of Flt. Lt. Shanker Chander Shekhar Aiyar is concerned, according to information available, on the night of 21/22-11-81, when 106 UP Jhansi-Passenger left Bhimsen station, 4 youngmen entered the corridor of a First class coach. They started knocking at the cabins of the compartment but nobody opened them. The youngmen then broke open the door of one 4-berthed cabin of the coach which was occupied by (1) Shri Santhanam, Deputy Director, RDSO/Lucknow, (2) Shri K. P. Garg, Draftsman, RDSO/Lucknow, (3) Shri Gupta, Chargeman, Central Railway/Jhansi, and (4) Shri Shankar Chander Shei-

[Shri Kedar Pandey]

khar Aiyar—a Flt. Lt. in the Air Force. After breaking open the door, the youngmen made themselves comfortable on the berths. This was objected to by the passengers. Shri Santhanam, who was on an upper berth, came down and slapped one the youngmen. The youngmen thereupon gave a knife blow to Shri Santhanam and one of his associates fired on Shri Santhanam, but he ducked. The bullet hit Flt. Lt. Aiyar, who was sitting on his berth, and he was killed on the spot. the youngmen then made good their escape by pulling the alarm-chain. No attempt was reportedly made by the youngmen to loot the property of the passengers. The train had an escort of 3 G. R. P. constables who were in a rear coach.

G.R.P./Kanpur has registered a case No. 990 under Section 302, 307 IPC and have taken up investigations. The concerned coach was detached from the train at Kalpistation. The Inspector, Govt. Railway Police, Kanpur, has rushed to the spot and, in co-ordination with the local police in the area, is making efforts to trace the culprits.

The Govt. Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making their best efforts to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Govt. Railway Police in this regard. Chief Minister of the concerned States have also been approached by me to ensure that adequate preventive measures are taken in this regard.

12.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We try our level best that law and order is established.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे हमारे देश की सबसे प्रतिष्ठित पब्लिक प्रतिष्ठान है। माननीय रेलवे

मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे तल्ला लगाया गया हो। तल्ला लगाने से मेरा मतलब है, जसे कहीं पर कोई रेलवे की खामी है, उस को दबाने की कोशिश की गई है।

आप हमारी पार्टी के बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित नेता हैं और आप एक अच्छे प्रशासक रहे हैं। आज जिस तरीके से रेलवे में अव्यवस्था है, जैसे जगह-जगह रेल पटरी से उतर जाती है, कहीं एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं, कहीं लूट डकैती और माल की चोरी हो जाती है—ये सारी चीजें बहुत बढ़ रही हैं, आज सारा राष्ट्र या सदन आपसे बावजूद इस बात के यह जानना चाहता है कि ट्रेनों में जो सफर करने वाले लोग हैं, जिस तरह से उनका जीवन असुरक्षित होता जा रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आप किस तरीके के कारगर कदम उठाना चाहते हैं? इस घटना विशेष को उठाने से मेरी भी और मेरे साथियों की कोई गलत मंशा नहीं है, बल्कि हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ न हों, उनको रोकने के लिए आप और आप का मंत्रालय तथा आपका रेलवे बोर्ड किस तरीके से काम कर रहा है?

आज हालत यह है कि रेलवे में जो सामानों की चोरी होती है, उस में रेलवे के कर्मचारी मिले हुए रहते हैं, बिना उन के मिले हुए कुछ काम नहीं हो सकता है। आपके जो छोटे छोटे स्टेशन्स हैं, वहाँ जिस तरीके से थानों की नीलामी होती है, जैसे य० पी० में, उस तरह से इन की नीलामी होती है, कि कौन स्टेशन मास्टर आएगा, ताकि वहाँ पर जितनी चोरी होती है उसी के हिसाब से उनकी इनकम होती है। अब तो आदमी को यह भी भरोसा नहीं रह गया है कि जो सामान उस के द्वारा भेजा जाता है, वह भी सुरक्षित पहुँच पाएगा या नहीं पहुँच पाएगा। यह भी भरोसा नहीं रह गया है कि जो व्यक्ति उन ट्रेनों में सफर कर रहे हैं, वे भी सुरक्षित पहुँच पायेंगे या नहीं पहुँच पायेंगे।

कल हमारी अपनी संसद में एक बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सदस्य मुझ को बतला रहे थे—जब हम पैदा हुए होंगे वे तब से इस संसद के सदस्य हैं—आज असुरक्षा की भावना केवल आम आदमियों में ही नहीं है, बल्कि रेल मंत्री जी भी हवाई जहाज से जाते हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य ट्रेन से जाने की बजाय कार से जाना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। यह इस बात का इण्डिकेशन है कि आज लोग रेलों के बारे में क्या सोचने लगे हैं। इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। आप और आप के सहयोगी दोनों बहुत काम्पिटेंट लोग हैं, यदि आप किसी काम के लिखे तुल जायें तो वह काम निश्चित रूप से होकर रहेगा। जिस तरह से आप ने रेलवे की माल-वाहन क्षमता को बढ़ाया है, अन्य कई चीजों को कंट्रोल किया है, उसी तरह से इस को भी कामयाबी के साथ कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है।

आप ने विभिन्न केसेज के विवरण दिये हैं, जो काफी एलर्गिंग हैं। लेकिन बहुत से केसेज ऐसे हैं जो रिपोर्ट ही नहीं हो पाते हैं। लोग प्लेट-फार्मों पर जाते हैं, आप के वेन्डर्स उन को जो खिलाते हैं उस में पायज़न होता है जिस से कई लोग मर जाते हैं, लोगों के सामानों की चोरी हो जाती है, जिन के लिये रिजर्वेशन होता है उन को वह रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है, लोग यदि कम्प्लेंट करते हैं तो उन की कम्प्लेंट को सुना नहीं जाता; उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। ऐसे केसेज की संख्या बहुत लम्बी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि रेलवे के प्रोटेक्शन के लिये इस समय आप के पास दो फोर्स हैं—जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ०। जब पंडित जी रेल मंत्री थे उस समय कुछ सदस्यों ने वह सवाल उठाया था कि क्या ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि इन दोनों फोर्स को एक फोर्स बना दिया जाय, इन दोनों को एक में इन्टीग्रेट कर दिया जाय तथा इन का स्वामित्व रेल मंत्रालय अपने पास रखे। पंडित जी ने शायद उस समय यह कहा था कि इस विषय पर हम

सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे। उस बात को काफी लम्बा अर्सा बीत चुका है और घेघटनायें दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं—इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया, अभी तक मालूम नहीं हो सका है। क्या इन दोनों फोर्स को एकट्ठ में संशोधन कर के एक फोर्स नहीं बनाया जा सकता? आज जी० आर० पी० का जुरिसडिक्शन ट्रेक की देखभाल करना है, जी० आर० पी० की स्ट्रेन्थ वैसे ही बहुत कम है, स्टेटस के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वे इन की संख्या को बढ़ा सकें, जिन लोगों को इस में भेजा गया है वे भी बहुत घटिया किस्म के लोग हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—ट्रेन में जो बोगी इन के लिए रिजर्व की जाती है, आप देखेंगे कि उस में ज्यादातर ऐसे लोग सफर करते हैं जो बिना टिकट होते हैं? जो लोग स्वयं ऐसा गैर-कानूनी काम करवाते हैं, उन के प्रति कैसे विश्वास किया जा सकता है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि जी० आर० पी० को स्ट्रेन्थन किया जाय, उस में अच्छे लोगों को भरती किया जाय और इन की संख्या भी उसी अनुपात में होनी चाहिये, जिस तरह से आज रेलवे का आर्गेंडाइजेशन बढ़ रहा है। साथ साथ इन को आधुनिक हथियारों से सुसज्जित किया जाय, आज जो राइफल्स इन को दी जाती हैं वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आज डकैतों के पास आधुनिक हथियार होते हैं, यही कारण है कि ये लोग उन की चुनौतियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते। आप उन्हें आधुनिक हथियार देने के बारे में तुरन्त विचार करें।

जहां तक ट्रेनों की आधुनिकीकरण की बात है—ट्रेनों में ऐसे डिवाइसेज लगाने चाहिये जिस से यदि कहीं पर ट्रेन में डकैती हो रही है तो उस की सूचना प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के लोगों को मिल सके। आज क्या होता है कि डकैती करने के बाद जब डकैत स्वयं गाड़ी को रोकते हैं तब उन को पता चलता है कि कोई डकैती हुई है, उस के पहले उन को डकैती का कोई पता नहीं चल पाता है।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

ट्रेनों में जो अटेंडेंट्स चलते हैं, उन की संख्या भी बहुत कम है। इन को बढ़ाने के बारे में भी आप विचार करें। आज ट्रेनों की हालत इतनी खस्ता है कि यदि कोई दर्वाजा बन्द है तो साधारण धक्के से वह खुल जायगा। यदि कुण्डी लगी हुई है तो भी वह एक ही धक्के से खुल जायगा। . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हार्जीपुर) : कुण्डी होती ही नहीं है। मैं सहरसा गया था, वहाँ थी ही नहीं।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (गोरखपुर) : ट्रेनों की ऐसी हालत नहीं होनी चाहिए। लखनऊ-दिल्ली मेल जो आप की है, वह रेलवे की एक प्रेस्टीजस ट्रेन है और उस ट्रेन में आप के संसद सदस्यों के साथ ऐसा हुआ है। संसद सदस्य आप के ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट्स में प्वायल भी हो चुके हैं। तो यह एक ऐसा प्वाइन्ट है, जिस पर तत्काल विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इन की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार करेंगे। उन को अच्छे हथियार दिए जाएं और जो एकट बना हुआ है, उस को संशोधित करने पर विचार करेंगे या नहीं? इसके अलावा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ कोऑर्डिनेशन कर के किस तरह से इस फोर्स को इफेक्टिव बनाया जाए, उस के बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

इस के अलावा एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की ट्रेनों में जो आप का सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है, वह क्या करता है इस का आप ने पता लगाया है। हम ने अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि मान लीजिए कि थ्री टायर में आप जा रहे हैं, आप ट्रेन से दिल्ली से निकल जाइए लेकिन दिल्ली से अलीगढ़ पहुँच जायेंगे, तब तक आप का टिकट चँकर नहीं आता है और लोग बगैर टिकट सवार रहते हैं। जिन के पास रिजर्वेशन है, वे तो खड़े रहते हैं और जिन के पास रिजर्वेशन नहीं है,

वे बैठे हुए हैं। आप का जो यह सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है, उस का कम से कम सुपरवाइजरी तो इफेक्टिव होना चाहिए और जो उस की जिम्मेवारी है, उस को ठीक तरीके से वह देखे। होता क्या है कि वह एक कोच में आराम कर रहा है और उस में रात को सोकर चला जाता है, सुबह जब स्टेशन आता है, तो वह उठ कर चला जाता है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह जानना चाह रहा था कि जो डकैती ट्रेन में हुई है और जिन लोगों की लूट हुई है, जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है, उन को आप ने कुछ कम्पेंसेशन दिया और नहीं दिया है, तो कब तक देंगे। इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। दूसरा यह है कि एक जानकारी अभी हमारे यादव जी ने दी है और इस विषय में मैं यह जानना चाह रहा था कि जो डकैत मारे गए क्या इन में से कोई व्यक्ति रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन के सेक्रेटरी का भतीजा भी है? इस से लिए ऐसा बनता है और ऐसा लगता है कि जो ये डकैतियाँ इत्यादि होती हैं और यदि यह एक फाँट है कि इसमें रेलवे वर्कर्स का कोई आदमी भी है, तो उन्हीं लोगों के रिलेशनस इत्यादि जो हैं, उनके कोलाबोरेशन से यह सारा काम होता है। यदि यह एक फाँट है, तो इस पर कृपा कर के विचार करना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ रेलवे के अन्दर जो इनडिसिपलिन है, उस में यूनियन्स का क्या रोल है, इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। यूनियनों के अधिकार की बात का जहाँ तक सवाल है, हम उस के समर्थक हैं लेकिन उस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग होने लग जाए और उस अधिकार के कारण आम आदमी का जीवन असुरक्षित होने लग जाए, तो इस विषय पर विचार करने की जरूरत है और

मुझ को उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी, इस विषय पर विचार करेंगे और इस चीज को देखेंगे कि भविष्य में यहाँ पर कम से कम हमें यह कहने की जरूरत न पड़े। आप एक क्षमतावान मंत्री हैं लेकिन आप के मंत्रालय में इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ हों, तो इस से निश्चित रूप से हम को बड़ा दुःख होता है।

श्री केदार पांडे : मान्यवर, डकैती का जो अपराध है, यह होता है ला एण्ड आर्डर की गड़बड़ी से। इस लिए जिस क्षेत्र में रेलगाड़ी जाती है, यात्री गाड़ी जाती है, उस क्षेत्र का ला एण्ड आर्डर जैसा है और जैसी स्थिति वहाँ पर है, उस का प्रोजेक्शन ट्रेनों में होता है। (व्यवधान) आप जरा सुन लें। जो मैं कहता हूँ वह फैक्ट है। डकैती, चोरी, मर्डर जितने होते हैं (व्यवधान) आप सुनिये, मैं तो आप के सामने सारी बातें रखता हूँ। हमारे पास जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके अनुसार डकैती अगर हुई है, तो वहाँ पर ला एण्ड आर्डर उतना टाइट नहीं था और ट्रेनों की हालत यह है कि हम सारे देश के अन्दर रेलगाड़ी चलते हैं और भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों से हमारी ट्रेनों गुजरती हैं और लखनऊ से दिल्ली को जो ट्रेन आ रही थी, उसमें जो डकैती हुई, तो इस के भाइयें यह हैं कि उस एरिया की विधि व्यवस्था जरूर इफेक्टिव है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री केदार पांडे : आप क्यों इतनी जल्द घबड़ा जाते हैं। उस में खास कर तीन-चार स्टेट्स हैं, बंगाल है, बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह राबत : हमने तो आप के मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी की बात पूछी है।

श्री केदार पांडे : डकैती की बात आप ने कही, तो हम को यह बताना पड़ेगा ना। सुनिश्च, ला एण्ड आर्डर की कौसी हालत है, यह मैं आपको बतला रहा हूँ। बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र ये चार पांच स्टेट्स हैं जहाँ पर इस को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। (व्यवधान) आप की जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० की बात कर रहे हैं। जी० आर० पी० गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस है और आर० पी० एफ० रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है। ये दोनों इस पर लगे हुए हैं कि किस तरह से ऐसी घटनाओं को कम किया जाए। ये सभी एफर्ट्स कर रहे हैं। हम ने वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्रियों से भी बात की है कि किस तरह से आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० का कम्पलीट कोऑरडिनेशन हो।

13 hrs.

जब आप कहते हैं कि इनका इन्टिग्रेशन करो तो उसके लिए कॉस्टीच्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट करना होगा क्योंकि एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और दूसरा सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट है। जब तक इस के लिए कॉस्टीच्यूशनल प्रोविजन नहीं होता तब तक आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० का इन्टिग्रेशन नहीं हो सकता। जैसा मैंने कल राज्य सभा में भी कहा था कि इन में कम्पलीट कोऑरडिनेशन की जरूरत है। जब तक जी० आर० पी० स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और आर० पी० एफ० सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट है तब तक हमें इन में कोऑरडिनेशन करना होगा और वह हम कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं यहाँ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में

[श्री केदार पांडे]

अच्छा काम किया है। यू० पी० में दो-तीन क्राइमिन्स पकड़े गए हैं। एक आदमी गोली से मारा गया है। हमारा एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर आफ पुलिस भी घायल हुआ है।
We try our level best that law and order is established.

इस तरह की चीजों में हमें अपने आज के समाज की स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा और इन चीजों में वह भी प्रोजेक्ट होती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप अपनी सरकार की बदनामी कर रहे हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : हमें ये सारी बातें दिमाग में रखनी चाहिए। जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० के बारे में मेरा यही जवाब है कि जब तक कांस्टीच्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट नहीं होगा तब तक इनका इन्टेग्रेशन नहीं हो सकेगा।

एक बात यह कही गयी कि हम अपनी फोर्स का नम्बर बढ़ाएं। वह हमने बढ़ाया है। लास्ट ईयर हम लोगों ने इस बारे में बातें की थीं और हम ने तय किया था। हमारे पास जी० आर० पी० की एग्जिस्टिंग नम्बर बीस हजार है। उस में हम ने 6,018 नम्बर और बढ़ाया है। उत्तर बिहार में हमने 1,517, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2,303, महाराष्ट्र में 1,710, मध्य प्रदेश में 63, आंध्र प्रदेश में 20, उड़ीसा में 375 और तमिलनाडू में 30 नम्बर बढ़ाया है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : ये जो क्राइम की इंसिडेंट्स बढ़े हैं क्या उनके अनुपात में यह संख्या ठीक है?

श्री केदार पांडे : अभी हमने जो 6,018 फोर्स बढ़ायी है यह पर्याप्त है हम आगे और भी बढ़ाते जायेंगे। अपनी फोर्स बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में हमें अपनी रिसोर्सिज को भी देखना पड़ेगा।

यह जो हमने 6,018 नम्बर बढ़ाया है उस में 50 परसेंट रेलवेमिनिस्ट्री का कांस्ट्रीब्यूशन है और 50 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है। तीन करोड़ छाया हमने कंट्रीब्यूट किया है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहा है कि आप जी० आर० पी० को बढ़ाइये और मिल कर के इस प्रकार की इंसिडेंट्स को रोकिए।

इसके अलावा हम ने और भी कदम उठाये हैं। आइंदा इस तरह की बात न हो, इसकी पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं।

जो इंपार्टेंट ट्रेन्स हैं, खासकर जो रात में चलती हैं, उन में सी० आर० पी० का गार्ड होना चाहिए। स्टेशन, प्लेटफार्म और वेस्टिंग हाल में पेट्रोलिंग हम कराते हैं। इसके अलावा जो क्रिमिनल्स या बैंड करेक्टर्स हैं, उन के बारे में भी हम काफी सतर्क हैं। नाइट-ट्रेन्स को सुपर-वाइजरी आफिसर से चैक कराया जाता है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने भी सुझाव दिया है। जिन स्थानों पर ज्यादा घटनाएं होती हैं, वहां पर स्पेशल पुलिस फोर्स का इंतजाम किया गया है, और राज्य सरकारों की ओर से सी० आई० डी० का व्यवस्था भी की गई है। ऐसे आदेश दिए गए हैं कि रेलवे में जो क्राइम होता है, उस को प्रिआडिकली हाई लाइट किया जाए और जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, उन को भी हाई लाइट किया

जाए। रात को चलने वाली ट्रेन में जी० आर० पी० हाई लाइट करे और पेट्रोलिंग करे। इस तरह के कदम उठाए गए हैं। जो डाइवर्स हैं, इस तरह की घटना होने पर डिस्ट्रेस विसिल बजाएंगे। ये सब कदम possible हुए हैं।

इस सारी व्यवस्था के बावजूद जो डकैती हुई है, उस के लिए शासन को काफी अफसोस है और सरकार की ओर से पूरी कार्यवाही की गई। तभी तो वह आदमी मारे गए, दो पकड़े गए और एक भाग गया। इस लिए सरकार इस में असफल नहीं हुई है। हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि डकैती न हो और ट्रेनें ठीक तरह से चले।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिक (राबर्टसगंज) : जो डकैत भाग गए, उन के घर की कुड़की होगी?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : यू० पी० और बिहार में हमारी इन्वेस्टिगेशन फोर्स चल रही हैं और कांटेक्ट कर रहे हैं। जो लोग नहीं पकड़े गए हैं, अगर उनके घर का पता लग जाता है तो नियमानुसार कुड़की जरूर होगी।

एक बात मैं और बताना चाहता हूँ। 1979 में 253 केसेस हुए, 1980 में 351 केसेस हुए और 1981 अक्टूबर तक 313 केसेस हुए। इस के साथ-साथ 1979-80 में 31 केस में कलप्रिट एप्रोहेंड हुए, 1980 में 74 केस में एप्रोहेंड हुए और 1980-81 में अभी तक 81 केस में कलप्रिट एप्रोहेंड हुए। इसी तरह से 1979 में 115 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, 1980 में 278 को गिरफ्तार किया गया और इस वर्ष अभी तक 408 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इस से जाहिर है कि इस

पर कड़ाई की जा रही है। हम इस बात की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों। कोई भी इनको परस्पर नहीं करेगा कि ट्रेन में डकैती हो और लोग मारे जाएं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि परफेक्ट ला एण्ड गार्ड हो और इस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और रेलवे मिनस्ट्री दोनों ने मिल कर काम करना है, इस तरह की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिहार गवर्नमेंट कोआपरेट नहीं कर रही है।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राज्यों की सरकारें कोआपरेट कर रही हैं, लेकिन समाज की जैसी स्थिति होती है, उसका असर हर जगह पड़ता है, इस में लाचारी है, लेकिन उसको रोकने की कोशिश में कोई कोताही नहीं है। हर जगह हम ने सारे स्टेशनों लिए हैं।

आप ने कोचेज की बात कही। हमारे पास 25,900 कोचेज हैं और हर साल 1200 नई कोचेज बनाते हैं।

श्री बी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : और बनाइये मंत्री जी।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : जो हमारे पास आज साधन उपलब्ध हैं उस में 1200 कोचेज ही बना सकते हैं। लेकिन इरादा है कि आगे कोच फैक्ट्री बँधायेंगे। जिस तरह की ट्रेन की आप कल्पना करते हैं थोड़े दिन आपको धर्य रखना होगा। जो हमारे पास सीमित साधन हैं उन में आज हम गाड़ी चला रहे हैं। आप चाहते हैं 25,000 कोचेज चमकीले हो जायें, वह भी करेंगे साधनों के अनुसार। रोलिंग स्टॉक का मेन्टेनेंस भी हम ने जोरों से शुरू किया है। इसके अलावा

[श्री केदार पाण्डे]

कोच अटेंडेंट्स का नम्बर हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, साथ ही फोर्स की भी संख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं। या जहाँ जरूरत हो वहाँ बढ़ाएंगे। इसके साथ साथ यह भी सोचते हैं कि इंडियन रेलवेज को मोडर्नाइज किया जाए। बिना इसके किए हुए काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने यहीं पर कहा था कि कम्प्यूटाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन समय लगेगा। थोड़ा आपको धैर्य रखना चाहिए। इंटेक्शन तो हमारी बहुत बढ़ी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन रेलवेज को दुनिया की और रेलवेज से कम्पेयर करें और कम्पटीशन में जाएँ। लेकिन साधन हमारे सीमित हैं।

ट्रेड यूनियन की बात आप कहते हैं। मैं किसी के बारे में नहीं कह सकता। जो हमारे 17, 18 लाख वर्कर्स हैं उन में मेरा पक्का विश्वास है और उनके सहयोग से ही यह सब काम हो रहा है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहूंगा और वर्कर्स इन जनरल की बात कहता हूँ उनका सहयोग हम को प्राप्त है। कुछ बलैक लेम्स हैं उनका इलाज कर रहे हैं। वर्कर्स के प्रति मेरे मन में आदर है क्योंकि वह श्रमिक वर्ग है और उनकी कमाई ही हम सब खाते हैं। उनके लिए मैंने बिना किसी के कहै स्वयं 23 दिन के बजाय 24 दिन का बोनस दे दिया बिना उनके मांगे हुए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: बिना मांगे नहीं।

श्री केदार पाण्डे: हमने 24 दिन का बोनस दिया। आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों को कानूनन बोनस नहीं मिलता था। लेकिन हम ने उनको भी राशन मनी के नाम पर 50 रु० मासिक हर आर० पी० एफ० जवान का बढ़ा दिया है और इस प्रकार 600 रु० हर आदमी के परमानेंटकी बढ़ा दिए हैं। जो कमियाँ

हैं उन्हीं को आप कहते हो, लेकिन जो मैंने स्टाफ की भलाई के लिए अच्छे काम किए हैं उनको नहीं कहते। अच्छे काम भी कहिए और जहाँ बलैक स्टाट है उसको भी कहिए। लेकिन इतने उदास आप नहीं हैं।

फोट ट्रेफिक के बारे में आप जो कहते हैं मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा टारगेट है 214 मिलियन टन उसको पूरा कर के हम आगे बढ़ गए हैं।

इसलिए भिन्न भिन्न पहलू हैं। पहला मनुशासन, दूसरा फोट ट्रेफिक तीसरा ऐक्सीडेंट्स, चौथा थैफ्ट, पांचवा डकैती और छठा डिसिप्लिन। इन सारे आसपेक्ट्स को एकदम हम ने पूरा नहीं किया है और पूरी सफलता उस माने में नहीं है। लेकिन किसी किसी आसपेक्ट में पूरी सफलता मिली है, जैसे फोट ट्रेफिक और दूसरा डिसिप्लिन।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If hon. Members, including the Minister, stick to the rules about Calling Attention, there would not be this difficulty. The Minister also should not give a very detailed reply. He must reply only to the points raised by the Member who put the question.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
Contd.

GROWING INCIDENCE OF DACOITIES AND
LAWLESSNESS ON RUNNING TRAINS
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You and the Minister should be as short as possible.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): But I shall have to follow one standard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Equally I have to do justice to the subject which is very important.

The Minister in his statement has stated that :

“there has been a progressive increase in the incidence of robberies/dacoities in running trains from year to year.”

This is what is happening. In the end the Minister says:

“The Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making their best efforts to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals,....”

I would like to draw your pointed attention to the fact, that crimes are increasing. They are also tightening their measures. They are making their best efforts and inspite of that the crimes are increasing in the Railways. How does the hon. Minister explain this? Either they are not tightening or their best should be bettered for all their efforts have failed, otherwise such incidents could not have happened.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know whether you travel in a passenger train or not. I would request our hon. Minister to travel in a passenger train preferably in Bihar or if he so chooses in U.P. In the passenger train the lights are not there. I do not know why? The compartments are dark. It is pitch dark everywhere in the train. You would not be able

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to look at anyone. Look at the condition of these passenger trains. Do you know what is happening? Recently a south Indian was murdered in a train. His father wrote to all the persons coming from the South to Varanasi not to travel in the train after dusk because there is no security. Previously also, dacoity took place. I do not deny it. But generally, the criminals used to select lonely places or isolated places and also the ordinary passenger trains where the security arrangements were not there. But what is happening today? It is not only that dacoities are increasing but even the most prestigious trains, and the mail trains are being looted. It is happening precisely where there is Railway Protection Force or G.R.P. on which the Railway Minister is depending and also happening near the railway stations. So the criminals have become bold. They know that there is no law and order. They know that they can laugh at the measures you have taken.

Since we came to this Parliament, we were new and this Government has been telling us time and again that during the Janata Raj there was no law and order and precisely because of that, the people voted Mrs. Gandhi to power so that she could restore law and order. According to the statement of our hon. Minister, the crimes are increasing year by year. Well, 223 such cases occurred in 1978, that is, during Janata Raj; 253 cases in 1979 not in Congress(I) Raj. In 1980, it was 351. During the period from January to October, 1981, as many as 340 cases of robbery and dacoity of trains have so far been reported.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This is because of the previous Janata Regime.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Here is a poster. The hon. Minister should look at it. Here, it is your election promise; here is the photograph of Mrs. Gandhi. She says, “You elect a Government that works”. She gives a call to the Indian

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

people "there is no law and order, no security and you reject it and you accept me." She promises, "I will give you security". What type of security are you giving? Previously, there was no security of luggage and belongings of the passengers. Now there is no security of the passengers themselves. That is the improvement you have made. Previously, they used to loot the belongings. Now they kill the passengers, not only ordinary passengers but even the defence man. The life of a man who is engaged in the defence of the country is not safe in the trains. That is the situation now prevailing in the railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, it is time you now put the question. You have prepared a very good background.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is the appropriate time Sir. In his answer to the question put by my friend Mr. Rao, the hon. Minister has said that they are increasing the number of policemen and that would put an end or minimise the recurrence of such cases. What precisely happened according to your statement? 28 passengers including 2 Members of Parliament were looted and 1 ex-Minister was also in the Lucknow-Delhi Mail. What was the protection provided? There were 28 constables and 1 inspector. I think it is not very much insufficient. Even their presence could not prevent it. According to your own statement, the rascals overpowered the coach attendant as well as the electrician on duty in the coach and started looting the passengers at the point of pistol and knives.

So, the question is: By increasing the number of security men, can you ensure safety of passengers? It is necessary that there should be security men. But something has gone wrong I agree with the hon. Minister that law and order situation has deteriorated. The regions particularly selected by the criminals are regions where there is no law and order. How is it that

they have become so bold? What has emboldened them? That has to be considered.

Is it a fact—my hon. friend Mr. Rawat has also mentioned it—that there is a collusion between criminals and railway police? Is it a fact that they share the booty? It is very difficult to determine where the administration fails and criminals take over. You think about the conditions obtaining in the country. Even some people who are supposed to protect you don't travel by a night train, particularly, a passenger train: there is no security.

Everytime this occurs, we discuss it in Parliament and our Railway Minister says, "Adequate measures are being taken by me." But the number of crimes increase. Don't you think that the time has come when you should think seriously about it? Without making tall promises, do something. After all, promises produce nothing. You will have to take strong action.

My pointed question is: What particular measures the Railway Minister proposes to adopt to stop this. It was really very funny. Most probably, he has earned the fame by saying, "Until and unless the Constitution is amended, I cannot guarantee any security to passengers." So, let us all wait for the Constitution to be amended. I do not know how you have arrived at this conclusion. It is almost a discovery for which he should be rewarded.

Don't try to sidetrack the issue. After all, it is the responsibility of the Railway Minister. Unfortunately, we have to tolerate inefficient people like him. Not only he; there are many others. Since we have got to tolerate all this until and unless we oust him, he should have seen the massive demonstration out side and the shape of things to come.

Anyway, why are you trying to evade this responsibility? You are trying to mislead the House by saying that the law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. But the protection of passengers is the res-

responsibility of yours because passengers are paying money not to the State Governments but to you. And you owe the responsibility to passengers. By no argument, you can evade the responsibility. If you want to evade it, I would say, better quit your chair.

You are very prompt in punishing the railwaymen who fight for their working hours, and for their legitimate rights. You have summarily dismissed them. You have pushed them to the starvation point and you declared in this House. "I shall be very firm." Where is your firmness in dealing with these things? So many cases have occurred. How many people who are responsible either of the GRP or of the RPF have you dismissed? What action have you taken against your own men for dereliction of their duty? What have you done about it?

When the railwaymen fight for their livelihood and for their security you are firm, firm in taking from them their bread. But which the culprits reign supreme, you show your unwillingness. Except making long speeches, what action, precisely what action, have you taken?

I would like to emphasise that some people in the Railways, including some Officers, are involved. They share what is looted. What have you done about it?

You say "I have done this. I have got these men dismissed. I have taken action".

I know that you yourself alone cannot do anything because, led by your leader Mrs. Gandhi, you are leading the whole country to chaos.

You cannot control the administration. You cannot control the criminals. Only yesterday we discussed about the massacre of Harijans.

But even then do something because this is given in your Election manifesto and do not try to hoodwink the people, mislead the people, trying entirely to put the blame on Janata or

Constitution Amendment. You do something and kindly say what effective measures you have taken to bring these people to book. What have you done?

श्री केशव पाण्डे : मान्यवर, श्री चक्रवर्ती जी ने बहुत फार्सफुल लॉग्वेज में अपनी बातें कहीं और काफी प्रभाव डालने की कोशिश की। हम पर भी उन का कुछ प्रभाव पड़ा है, लेकिन अब इस के बारे में आप हमारी बातें भी सुनें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is an election meeting, you would have voted for him, unwillingly.

श्री केशव पाण्डे : एक बात उन्होंने यह कही कि लखनऊ-दिल्ली मेल में हाल में जो डकैती हुई उस में पुलिस और डकैतों का कोलूजन था। यह बिल्कुल झूठ बात है, एकदम असत्य है, इस का सबूत क्या है? कोई लाजिकल बात कहिए, इमोशनल हो कर बात कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस में एक क्रिमेनल पुलिस ने शूट किया। पुलिस ने उन क्रिमेनल को चेज किया, एक को गोली से मारा, हमारे एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर ने गोली खाई और बाकी लोग भी पकड़े गये, इस से क्या साबित होता है? इसलिए इन्होंने जो कहा है कि वहां की पुलिस और डकैतों में कोलूजन था बिल्कुल निराधार, बेसलेस बात है, आप कोई लाजिकल बात कहें तो मैं समझ सकता था। तर्कयुक्त बात आप को कहनी चाहिए थी। as if you are addressing an election meeting.

मालूम होता था कि इलैक्शन मीटिंग हो रही है

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I expect...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete, please. You can ask for clarification afterwards. All right The Minister is yielding.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What I have said is not anything out of emotion, nothing of that sort. If the Minister gives a clean certificate to the police, then he will be doing not anything positive to the issues that we are discussing. If you want, there are many in this House who will corroborate that, even when the police protection force is on the railway line, there is pilferage. I have seen in my own Railway Station...

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: That is a different issue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are actually encouraging them by saying all this. Don't do it. You say, not all policemen; you say, some are good; you say, there may be some. Otherwise, if you defend them and give them a clean chit, there is no use discussing it here. You should not do it.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I am not defending the police. But with respect to this particular incident, I am saying this. I am not referring to the police as a whole. I am saying so far as this incident is concerned; I have referred to that particular issue. The evidence is that the police chased the criminals, they shot at them, one of them was killed and a Sub-Inspector was shot at by those criminals. This is the position.

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि मैं खुद इस बात को कबूल करता हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्डर कुछ एरियाज में ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस को डिफेंड नहीं करता, यह फैक्ट है और इस फैक्ट को मान कर हम आगे क्या करना चाहते हैं, क्या स्टेप्स हम ले रहे हैं। उन को मैं ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में दिया है। मैंने कहा है कि जो हमारी फोर्स है, उस पर 6 हजार फोर्स और बढ़ाई गई है आर० पी० एफ० की नहीं, जी० आर० पी० की। उस के लिए 50 परसेण्ट कण्ट्रीब्यूट किया है सम्बन्धित स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और 3 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं। जी० आर० पी०

की स्ट्रेंथ बढ़नी चाहिए। पुलिस के रहते गड़बड़ी हो सकती है लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि पुलिस को रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। पुलिस की स्ट्रेंथ बढ़नी चाहिए और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में यह एक फण्डामेंटल चीज है कि उस पर विश्वास कर के चलना होता है। हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में रहे हैं और हम ने इस चीज को देखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बिना पुलिस फोर्स के ये डकैती, चोरी, ला एण्ड आर्डर ठीक नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए पुलिस की जरूरत है और बिना पुलिस के हम समाज को नहीं चला सकते हैं और आज जैसा समाज है, उस में पुलिस की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए जी० आर० पी० की स्ट्रेंथ को हम ने और बढ़ाया है और 3 करोड़ रुपया हम ने एनुअली कण्ट्रीब्यूट किया है, रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने स्टेट्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कण्ट्रीब्यूट किया है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जहाँ ला एण्ड आर्डर ऐसा है, उस में मुधार की जरूरत है। पुलिस सतर्क जरूर है लेकिन पुलिस के रहते रहते भी कहीं कहीं ऐसा हुआ है। इस पर्टीकुलर ट्रैन में 20 जी० आर० पी० के और 3 आर० पी० एफ० के आदमी थे। आर० पी० एफ० के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि यह तो वाच एण्ड वार्ड की तरह है अभी जो आर० पी० एफ० एकट है, उस के मुताबिक ला एण्ड आर्डर लाने के लिए आर० पी० एफ०, जी० आर० पी० को एसिस्ट करता है। तो यह पोजीशन है। एक बात यह हुई। दूसरी बात यह है कि ये प्रधान मंत्री जी की अभी तस्वीर दिखा रहे थे... (व्यवधान)... उस के बारे में आप से यह कहना है कि हम लोग पावर में आए हैं और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री हैं। हम ने लोगों से वायदा किया है कि हम समाज में शान्ति लाएंगे, समाज को अच्छा बनाएंगे। आप कहते हैं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर ऐसा हो गया है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ हुआ है लेकिन यह एक टेम्पोरेरी पीरियड है। हम इस को ठीक करेंगे। ला एण्ड आर्डर की कुछ बात ऐसी है कि समाज में जिस तरह की विषमता है जिस तरह का ढंग है वह एक दिन में तो ठीक नहीं होगा और इस को ठीक करने के लिए समय लगेगा। हम खुद मानते हैं कि इस को सुधारा जाए और किस तरह से इस को किया जाए यह देखने की बात है। आप देखिए, रेलवे वर्कर्स का पार्टीसिपेशन बहुत कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन रेलवे वर्कर्स का चोरों के साथ कूलिजन है, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। दो-चार एक्सेप्शनल केसेज हो हो सकते हैं, यह दूसरी बात है।

जितनी बातें थीं, वे मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कह दी हैं और उसके बाद रावत जी ने जो बातें रखी थीं, उन के बारे में विधिवत् बताया है और उन बातों को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर महसूस करता हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्डर को हमें ठीक करना है और उस के लिए हम ने स्टेप्स लिये हैं।

दूसरी बात हम ने यह सोची है कि इन चीजों के लिए हम कैसे सुरक्षा प्रदान करें। इस के लिए हम ने एक नया स्टेप लिया है। जितनी भी इम्पोर्टेंट ट्रेन्स हैं जो कि रात में चलती हैं, उनको आर्म्ड गार्ड्स दिये जाएंगे। उनके साथ आर्म्स गार्ड्स जाएंगे। यह पहले नहीं था। हमने यह नया स्टेप लिया है। जो पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स हैं उनमें भी हमारे सुपरवाइजर चेक करेंगे। जो भी पासिवल है वह हम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इन मामलों में जो समाज में स्थिति है वह तो प्रोजेक्ट हो ही जाती है।

हम अपनी तरफ से सारा प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर०

पी० में कम्प्लीट कोअरडिनेशन हो, पुलिस में मजबूती आये। लेकिन समाज की स्थिति का प्रोजेक्शन तो होता ही है। यहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में जो उपाय हैं उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करना होता है। बेकारी की बात है और दूसरी बातें हैं वे भी इनमें शामिल होती हैं। हम रेल चलते हैं, हम उस से भागते नहीं हैं। इसीलिए हम आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० में कोअरडिनेशन की बात करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। ये प्रयास जारी हैं यह हालत बराबर नहीं रहेगी, इस में जरूर सुधार होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Saradish Roy—he is not here. Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Our Railway Minister has very much prolonged the canvas of this discussion and I will be very happy to take advantage of this thing. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't take too much advantage.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Firstly you know very well as sometimes you travel by railway also. Of course, many of the General Managers of the Railways, the Members of the Railway Board and our ministers never travel by trains. They always go by planes because they know very well that safety on the railways is a constant casualty. Safety is a Casualty. So long we are discussing casualty in the nature of derailments, in the nature of accidents, etc. They have not halted. There also people are getting killed. Now we are discussing the casualty arising out of dacoities and other things.

I am very glad he has referred to a point in his own statement but he has not given the answer....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER ((Durgapur): Because he has no answer.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: On page 4 he says:

"No attempt was reportedly made by the youngmen to loot the property of the passengers."

Then he say:

"The train had an escort of 3 G.R.P. constables who were in a rear coach."

Here he has not mentioned what attempts the GRPF constables made to apprehend the culprits. This he has not mentioned. I want to know this thing from him.

Then he goes on to say:

"The Govt. Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making their best efforts to control crime on the railways..."

Sir, I fully disagree with this statement. This is not a fact. Here is a letter which appeared in the Press on 3rd November which mentions a theft in the running train. It is a letter from one Mr. S. N. Datta. He has stated that in the special train—not an ordinary train—the Kalka Mail in the First class, from Delhi to Hawrah on 4th October, 1981, at about 2.30 to 3.30 a.m., the whole compartment was looted. 'The wholesale theft of passengers' luggage could be attributed to the negligence of the Railway authorities.' ...

AN HON. MEMBER: Were you there?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I was not there. He further says:

"Even more tragic than the loss of personal belongings of so many passengers was the utter indifference and negligence of the railway authorities."

Kindly, hear, Sir.

'When Contacted, the guard of the train refused to report the matter to police. When the F.I.R. was lodged by us, the railway Police officials did not even inspect the bogies where the loot took place.'

This is the answer given by you namely that efforts are made to control the crimes. Actually nothing happens. I have got a number of instances to cite. In last week of October, one ticket examiner was shot dead in the Jodhpur Mail while he was challenging the robber. In that process one passenger got killed.

Between Allahabad and Varanasi, one engineer was shot dead while he was trying to stop the robber. Lucknow Mail incident has already been statetd. On 4-10-81 the special Kalka Mail was looted while it was going from Delhi to Howrah. Though the police was contacted, they did not take any action.

Now, Sir, in the South-Eastern Railway, on 4-10-81 a big loot took place in the Down Chakradarpur—Howrah Passenger train. You know that Adra is the headquarters for the Territorial Army and Railway Protection Force. In between Adra and Indervil, one train was halted for more than three hours and the entire train was looted. In this situation, the ASM, Indravil, although sent the message to the Railway Control, they did not take any action and the loot went on. Only a few persons had been apprehended. The peculiarity of this loot was this. In this down train police escort always goes. But, on this particular day, it was absent. I do not know whether there was any collusion between the burglars and the police officers. The important culprit's names are given in the F.I.R. I can name them also. They are:

1. **Shri Prabhakar Mondar;**

2. Shri Ram Kanali and

3. Shri Mokbul of Raida.

They are not being apprehended; they are not being arrested. I do not know why. Is it because they have a link with the big political party which is ruling this country?

Again, in the South Bihar Express train, there was a loot in the month of September between Adra and Jai-chandi Pahar. Many things are not appearing in the papers or are absent. I do not know how the entire Parliament can digest your description that so long as you do not amend the Constitution, so long as there is no amalgamation between the G.R.P. and R.P.F., so long as the society does not change or so long as unemployment problem is not solved, the dacoities on the railways will continue.

This is what you are saying namely the society has to be changed. No doubt the society is ruled by Bourgeois. This has to be changed—there I agree. The people will change it. You would have seen yesterday a mammoth demonstration which came with their red banners in their hands. I do agree that this society has to be changed. My pointed question is this.

1. What action are you taking? There is a proverb in Bengali the English translation of which is:

“Those who are intelligent commit the thefts and those who are not intelligent are caught hold of by the police.”

There is also another proverb in Bengali the English translation of which is:

“You spare everybody but you catch hold of the men at the lower bottom.”

Do you catch hold of the D.M.E.? No. You catch hold of the poor Khalasi or the mistry or the locoman. That is the thing. You are doing. I beg to submit that your rule has been sufficiently famous or notorious for removing large number of railwaymen from ser-

vice. You have been successful in removing more than 1200 railwaymen from service. You have also claimed—and to some extent your claim is correct also—that actually in this regime you are cartying more traffic and you are earning more money from traffic but I again say ‘safety’ is your casualty. You are not adhering to safety rules. Some gentleman in the Railway Board has accepted that you are running trains without proper vacuum power; you are running trains without guards and you are running trains at night without lights and water. So why don’t people take advantage of this. May I ask you in connection with these dacoities, robberies and killings in the trains how many big officials have been dealt with so long? Secondly, I want to know whether our passenger, express and mail trains will be having both light and drinking water at night. Thirdly, I want to know whether you still believe that if society does not change or if there is no integration between GRP and RPF the dacoities will continue. My point is please tell us what are you going to do to bring down these incidents. I hope you will give a reply to my pointed question about the railway officers having been dealt with so long in connection with these incidents.

श्री केदार पांडे : सब से पहली बात यह है कि एक ट्रेन में डकैती हुई, और कुछ डकैतियाँ और भी पहले हुई हैं। माननीय चौबे जी ने बहुत से इन्स्टांसेज बताये डिफरेंट जोन्स के, तो उनके बारे में अगर आप मुझे डिटेल् दे दें तो मैं जांच करके जवाब दे सकता हूँ। क्योंकि जिस पटिकुलर ट्रेन के बारे में यह बात है उसके अलावा इधर-उधर की बात का आफ्रैंड जवाब देना मुमकिन नहीं है। इसके बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि जहाँ तक अफिरिक्त् की बात है लिस्ट मेरे पास है, और कुछ ऐक्शन हुआ है। लेकिन जहाँ तक डकैती की बात है, कोई नई बात तो कही नहीं आपने जिसका नया जवाब कोई दिया

[श्री केदार पांडे]

जाय। डकैती के मुतालिक, ला एण्ड आर्डर के मुतालिक आपने जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं... उसके पहले जो दो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मने उनको पूरा जवाब दिया है। डकैती और क्राइम रुके, इसका प्रयास मने किया है और कर रहा हूं।

15.00 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो पुरानी बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : नई बात क्या कहूं ? जो आपने कहा है, वही सवाल तो सब पूछते हैं और उसका जवाब भी वही है। सवाल कोई और हो तो उसका जवाब दे सकता हूं।

एक बात यह कह सकता हूं कि कितने अफसर सजा पाये हैं, उनकी लिस्ट दे सकता हूं, लेकिन आज ऐसी पोजीशन नहीं है कि उनकी लिस्ट मेरे पास हो।

आपने दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूट्स और ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात कही है, उनके बारे में डिटेल् मुझे दें तो जरूर उनका जवाब दूंगा। मैं सिर्फ यही बात कहूंगा कि आपकी भी फुल को-ऑपरेशन मिलनी चाहिए। आपका सहयोग अगर होगा, सब मिल कर सहयोग देंगे, यह समाज का सवाल है, एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, समाज एज ए होल का सवाल है, उसमें आप की और हमारी सब की जिम्मेदारी है कि क्राइम रुके, एफर्ट्स करें। हम जो एफर्ट्स कर रहे हैं, उसमें आप हमारी मदद करें। जैसी समाज की तस्वीर है ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति है; पटिकुलर एरिया इफैक्टिव है, ला एण्ड आर्डर वहां खराब है, मैं क्या कहूं कि खराब नहीं है ?

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साल भर पहले जब

वर्तमान रेल मंत्री ने कार्य-भार संभाला था, तो कहा था कि 6 महीने में रेल की सारी दुर्घटनाओं को दूर कर देंगे और सुव्यवस्था कर देंगे। मुझे बड़ी उमीद थी पिछले 12 नवम्बर, को, जबकि उनका कार्यकाल का एक साल पूरा होता था साल-गिरह होनी थी, उस दिन कम-उ-कम ऐसा कुछ नहीं होगा जो कि अखबारों में आ गया है। हम समझते थे कि न उस दिन कोई रेल दुर्घटना होगी और न लूटपाट और डकैती की कोई घटना होगी, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे ही अपने क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर में उस दिन 12 नवम्बर, को रेल दुर्घटना हुई, जैसे कि सालगिरह मनाई गई हो।

स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि चारों तरफ विधि-व्यवस्था खराब है और ऐसा रेल मंत्री ने भी परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक में कहा कि जब राज्य की विधि-व्यवस्था खराब है तो वैसी स्थिति में रेल में भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह ठीक है, लेकिन विधि-व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त रखना यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है आप जब यह कहते हैं कि आपकी रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए है और फिर विधि-व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी आप राज्य के ऊपर डालते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि आप समस्या को केवल टालते हैं। क्योंकि जब रेल यात्री आपकी रेल में यात्रा करते हैं तो विधि-व्यवस्था और उनको सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी कम-से-कम रेल के भीतर तो आपकी है, आप इस समस्या को इस दृष्टिकोण से देखें।

जहां तक आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० के सम्बन्ध की बात है, आप उसका उचित रास्ता खोजें, निकालें ताकि जो यात्री यात्रा करते हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा हो सके। जब आप भी सारी समस्या को विधि-व्यवस्था पर टालते हैं तो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां विधि-व्यवस्था

खराब है, ऐसा सब मानते हैं, वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि जब घाटी गाड़ी में बैठते हैं तो शायद पुकारने लगते हैं कि "जय जगन्नाथ जी की और जय विश्वनाथ जी की" रखा करो।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय निश्चय ही इस स्थिति से निबटना चाहते हैं और यात्रियों को सुरक्षा देना चाहते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं और डूब रहे हैं। समस्या है मुख्यतः बेरोजगारी की। जिस क्षेत्र में विधि-व्यवस्था खराब है, निश्चित रूप से उस क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी है। जिन नौजवानों के सामने रोजगार के अभाव में भूखों मरने की स्थिति आ जाती है, वे और क्या करें? उन्हें सबसे आसान रास्ता यही नज़र आता है और वे लूट-पाट करते हैं। इसीलिए आपने देखा होगा कि ट्रेन में लूट-पाट की घटनाओं में अधिकतर नये नौजवान ही मिलेंगे। समस्या की जड़ यहाँ है।

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश आदि क्षेत्रों में रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कम है। नतीजा यह है कि रेलगाड़ियों में अत्यधिक भीड़ होती है। रेलगाड़ी के भीतर ही नहीं, रेलगाड़ियों की छत पर और दो डिब्बों के बीच में भी यात्री भरे रहते हैं। जब रेलगाड़ियों में इतनी भीड़ रहती है, तो सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ जाती है। विधि-व्यवस्था की बात क्या करते हैं, कोई भी व्यवस्था वहाँ नहीं चल सकती। इसके अतिरिक्त कभी कभी कुछ गाड़ियों को केम्पल भी कर दिया जाता है। इसका परिणाम क्या होता है, मंत्री महोदय स्वयं समझ सकते हैं।

रख-रखाव के अभाव में गाड़ी के डिब्बों में रात को बिजली नहीं रहती है, पंखा नहीं रहता है। जैसा कि अभी वर्णन किया गया है, दो तीन दिन पहले हम मधेपुरा जा रहे थे। जानकी एक्सप्रेस नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे की एक महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ी है। उस लाइन पर केवल वही गाड़ी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन है। उसकी स्थिति यह थी कि जब हम लोग फर्स्ट क्लास के कम्पार्टमेंट में चढ़े, तो भीतर से सिटकिनी लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी, सब कुछ उखड़ा हुआ था। कंडक्टर ने मुझेसे आग्रह किया कि कम्पार्टमेंट बदल लूँ। नतीजा यह हुआ कि मैं पिछले कम्पार्टमेंट में आया। क्या ऐसी स्थिति में चोरी-डकैती नहीं होगी?

फर्स्ट क्लास में एटेंडेंट और कंडक्टर की व्यवस्था है। फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बों का अरेंजमेंट ऐसा रखा जाता है कि एक डिब्बा तो ट्रेन के एकदम आगे रहता है, जबकि दूसरा डिब्बा उससे एक फर्लांग पीछे। किसी भी स्टेशन पर गाड़ी तीन, चार या पांच मिनट के लिए रुकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप उम्मीद करेंगे कि एटेंडेंट से कि वह पिछले डिब्बे से दौड़कर पहले डिब्बे में आए और यात्रियों को अपेक्षित सुविधा प्रदान कर सके?

जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल दुर्घटनाएँ विधि-व्यवस्था के खराब होने के कारण होती हैं, ऐसा तो नहीं है। मैं निश्चित रूप से समझता हूँ कि रेलवे के रख-

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

रखाव के अभाव के कारण दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। 9,000 किलोमीटर रेलवे ट्रैक बदला जाता है, और बहुत से काम करने हैं। जब रेलवे का कम्पार्टमेंट पुराना हो, ट्रैक पुराना हो, तो दुर्घटनाएं होगी ही और चोरी-डकैती भी होनी ही

सरकार बिना-टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को रोकने में आज तक कितना सफल हो पाई है? मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि सरकार इसमें कभी सफल नहीं हो पाएगी, जब तक वह बिना-टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को दंडित नहीं करेगी। आप ने अभी तक तो यह किया है कि बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को, हाई जैकर्स को केवल पुरस्कृत किया है। पुरस्कृत की नीति को छोड़ कर दण्डित करने की नीति अपनाएं।

अन्तिम बात....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of us are travelling without tickets.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Sir, we are holding Valid passes. We are not without tickets.

आखिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां भी लूटपाट और डकैती की घटनाएं ट्रेन में होती हैं उसके लिए आप के पास कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिस में कि लापरवाही के लिए जिम्मेदार अफसरों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाली जाए? अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था है तो आज तक आपने कितने लोगों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाली है क्योंकि ट्रेन में जो रावरी या डकैती की घटना होती है उस के अंदर कहीं न कहीं, कोई न कोई लापरवाही जरूर होती है। आज तक आप किसी के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाल सके हैं?

इन सारी बातों के साथ अब मैं आप से एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा कि यात्रियों की यह दुर्वशा कब तक होती रहेगी? यात्रियों की इस तरह की दुर्वशा कि कभी दुर्घटना के शिकार हो जाएं, कभी चोरी डकैती के शिकार हो जाएं, कभी लूटपाट के शिकार हो जाएं, वह स्थिति कब तक चलती रहेगी? आखिर कब तक हम प्रतीक्षा करते रहेंगे? क्या अनन्त काल तक ऐसे ही होता रहेगा? आप उस के लिए एक समय की सीमा बांधें।

दूसरी बात यह कि आज तक जितनी भी लूट पाट की और डकैती की घटनाएं हुई हैं उस में आप के आर० पी० एफ० या जी० आर० पी० के लोगों ने कितनी घटनाओं को सुलझाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। यदि उन्होंने इस में सफलता प्राप्त की है तो कितनी इस तरह की घटनाओं में जिन का सामान लूटा गया है उन के सामान की वापसी हुई है?

अन्त में लखनऊ मेल वाली घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें हमारे कुछ माननीय संसद सदस्य यात्रा कर रहे थे जिन का सामान लूटा गया। मंत्री ने बताया है कि बहुत सा सामान उस में बरामद हो गया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उन दोनों माननीय संसद सदस्यों में से किस किस का कितना सामान अब तक वापस किया जा सका है?

श्री केदार पांडे: माननीय सदस्य मेहता जी हमारे पड़ोसी हैं। समस्तीपुर में जो अभी एक्सीडेंट हुआ मैं स्वयं वहां गया था और मैं ने देखा, जो वहां बर लोग घायल हुए थे उन को भी मैंने देखा, 6 आदमी मर गए हैं, यह वास्तव में बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है। गत सेशन के बाद इधर एक्सीडेंट्स कम हो गए

ये एक भी घटना नहीं घटी थी... (व्यवधान)... पिछली बार जब सदन एडजर्न हुआ उस के बाद और इसमें बीच में यह एक ही घुर्घटना हुई है। इसके पहले तो सीरीज आफ ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते थे। इधर जब इंटेसिव इंस्पेक्शन हम लोगों ने कराया है और ज्यादा ध्यान इस तरफ दिया है तो केवल यह एक घुर्घटना घटी। यह भी नहीं घटनी चाहिए थी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह घटनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन इतनी बात कहता हूं कि जितने एक्सीडेंट्स पहले हुए, उस के अनुपात में पिछले दो ढाई महीने के अंदर यह एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ जिस में 6 आदमी मरे हैं और करीब 38 आदमी घायल हुए हैं। मैंने जाकर उनसे मुलाकात की। काफी अफसोस हम को भी है। मेहता जी को भी है और तमाम माननीय सदस्यों को है। वह जानते हैं कि क्यों यह हुआ, यह कोलीजन की बात है... (व्यवधान)... इसमें न तो कोई ट्रैंक की खराबी थी और न कोचेज की कोई खराबी थी। इसमें ह्यूमन एरर थी... (व्यवधान) मैंने आपको बहुत ध्यान से सुना है, आप भी मेरे जवाब को ध्यान से सुनिए। मैं यह कह रहा था कि दो ट्रेन्स का कोल्युजन हो गया—एक ट्रेन तो स्टेशन पर खड़ी है और दूसरी ट्रेन आकर धक्का मारती है। इसमें तो कोई मैकेनिकल ट्रबल वर्गैरह की बात ही नहीं थी। इसमें तो ह्यूमन नेग्लिजेंस हुआ है और उनको मैंने डिस्मिस कर दिया है। जो उसमें एम्पलाईज थे, ऐसा मालूम होता है, या तो वे शराब पिए हुए थे या उनकी आंखें बन्द थीं। इसलिए मैंने उनको तुरन्त डिस्मिस किया है। यही ऐक्शन हम ले सकते थे, और क्या कर सकते हैं? उसके बाद इन्क्वायरी भी चल रही है। (व्यवधान)

जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया है, हमारे पास टोटल 25 हजार कोचेज हैं जिनमें से साढ़े सात हजार ओवर-एजेंड हैं।

1200 नयी कोचेज बना कर हर साल हम अपनी फ्लोट में जोड़ते हैं। इस तरह से कुछ कोचेज को हम रिप्लेस करते हैं और कुछ को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। (व्यवधान) जो कोचेज पुरानी हो जाती हैं उनको हम स्कैप करके बेचते हैं। जो कोचेज ठीक करने लायक होती हैं उनको ठीक करते हैं और जो यूजलेज हैं उनको डोने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, इसलिए उनको स्कैप कर देते हैं।

जहां तक इस घटना का संबंध है, उसके लिए हमें बहुत अफसोस है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बतलाया, पहले एक्सीडेंट्स बहुत होते थे, पिछले सेशन के पहले दिन ही मुझे यहां पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन फेंस करना पड़ा था और उसमें पूरी तरह से डिस्कशन हुआ था। अब पुरानी कहानी को दोहराने से तो कोई फायदा होगा नहीं, आगे की बात हमको सोचनी चाहिए। जहां तक एक्सीडेंट्स की बात है, भगवान न करे, कोई भी एक्सीडेंट हो। हम तो एक भी एक्सीडेंट्स नहीं चाहते हैं और कोई भी ऐसा नहीं चाहेंगा। न तो हम चाहते हैं और न आप ही चाहते हैं कि एक्सीडेंट्स हों। एक्सीडेंट कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। लेकिन इसको रोकने के लिए दो चीजें चाहिए—एक तो रेल बढ़िया हो, व्हील बढ़िया हो और कोचेज, वॉग्स अच्छे हों। इसके लिए हम पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अगर आप कहें कि अवधि बतला दू तो यह संभव नहीं है। बहरहाल हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमें कोचेज चाहिए जिसके लिए एक और नयी कोच फैक्टरी बनानी होगी। लेकिन एक दिन में यह कैसे हो सकता है। अभी हम 1200 से अधिक कोचेज एक साल में नहीं बना सकते हैं। नयी कोच फैक्टरी बनाने के लिए समय चाहिए। आप चाहते हैं वन फाइन मामिंग सभी कुछ सुधर जाए—ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता है।

[श्री केदार पांडे]

जहाँ तक ला-एंड-ग्रार्डर की बात है, वह भी सुधरेगी। ऐसा नहीं है कि वह बराबर वैसी ही रहेगी। उसमें सुधार होगा और सुधार हो रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया है कि दो-तीन कदम हमने उठाए हैं—एक वह कि जो साइट ट्रेन चलेंगी, उनमें हम गार्ड दे रहे हैं और दूसरी जो पैसंजर ट्रेन हैं, उनको सुपरवाइजर भी चक करेंगे। सभी पीछे दो लाख आदमी बिना टिकट के सफर करते हुए पकड़े गए। उनको सजा भी हुई और यह काम फिर शुरू हो जाएगा। बिना टिकट सफर करने वालों में बड़े-बड़े आदमी पकड़े गए हैं। बिना टिकट सफर करना तो लोगों ने एक कठिन वर्क बना लिया है, जो कि देश के लिए हितकर नहीं है। यह अपने देश की बात है, मैं और ज्यादा क्या कहूँ। टिकट लैस ट्रेवलिंग एक पुरानी बीमारी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिहार में ज्यादा है।

श्री केदार पांडे : बिहार में ही नहीं सारे देश में है। बंगाल में और भी ज्यादा है। आप भारत की बात कीजिए। सारे भारत में टिकटलैस ट्रेवलिंग एक बीमारी है, स्टीन-वर्क है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे भारत की बात सोचिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि ला-एंड-ग्रार्डर भी सुधरेगा, डकैती भी बन्द होगी, चोरी भी बन्द होगी और बिना टिकट के चलने वालों की संख्या में भी कमी होगी। बड़े-बड़े लोग पकड़े गए हैं कोई प्रिंसिपल है और न जाने कौन-कौन लोग हैं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : टी० वी० पर बिना टिकट सफर करने वाले लोगों को दिखाया गया है।

श्री केदार पांडे : मंत्री जी बता रहे हैं कि टी० वी० पर टिकटलैस पकड़े गए लोगों को दिखाया है। हमने देखा है कि बड़े-बड़े लोग पकड़े गए हैं। टिकटलैस ट्रेवलिंग ब्लड-शूगर जैसी बीमारी है जो समाज के ब्लड में घुस गई है, इसको निकालना होगा और यह सब के सहयोग से ही निकलेगी केवल हमारे ही प्रयासों से नहीं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह निराशा की बात नहीं है, यह देश बनेगा, जरूर बनेगा। हम इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ आगे गए हैं, कहीं-कहीं पर गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उसको हम ठीक करेंगे।

15.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIRPORT AT CALICUT

†SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palaghat): According to the latest report, the land required for the airport at Calicut is inadequate. This has created some apprehension in the minds of the people of Kerala that ultimately this project may be shelved permanently on one pretext or the other. This matter has been hanging fire for over a decade. After passing through many uncertainties, ultimately the authorities decided to have the site inspected and land acquired. On 1st April, 1981, the hon. Prime Minister assured the people of Kerala that

the work on this airport would start within a few months. It is understood that the preliminary estimates were also prepared. But now it is said that the land acquired is not sufficient for the airport.

It must be normally presumed that site selection was done after carefully examining all aspects regarding adequacy of land etc. by the expert committee appointed for that purpose. Therefore, it is surprising that the authorities should have come out with such a plea.

An airport at Calicut is a long-standing demand of the people of Kerala. The commercial as well as strategic importance of this airport need hardly be emphasised. If the intension is to scuttle the project on the flimsy ground that enough land is not available etc., it would be most unfortunate. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to acquire enough land immediately and start the work and thus implement the assurance given to the people of Kerala by the hon. Prime Minister.

(ii) TREATMENT METED OUT TO PRISONERS IN JAILS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE CENTRAL JAIL MUZAFFARPUR (BIHAR)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): देश की विभिन्न जेलों की दुर्दशा के संबंध में आये दिन अखबार में समाचार आते रहते हैं, लेकिन बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर केन्द्रीय कारा की जो दुर्दशा मैंने देखी उस से किसी को भी आश्चर्य एवं दुःख हो सकता है। मैंने 16-9-1981 को गिरफ्तारी दी। तत्पश्चात् मुझे मुजफ्फरपुर केन्द्रीय कारा में ले जाया गया, जहाँ आम कैदियों का स्थानान्तरण एक जेल से दूसरे जेल होता रहता है, वहीं कुछ कैदी 10-10 साल तक उसी जेल में हैं। कई कैदी को एक टिकिया खाई और समुचित भोजन के अभाव में दम तोड़ देना पड़ता है; वहीं दूसरी ओर एक-

एक कैदी प्रति माह 4-5 हजार रुपये जेल से नाजायज कमा कर घर भेजता है। जेल में 9 बजे रात्रि के बाद जेल की बाह्य सामग्री एवं तेल आदि प्रति दिन बाहर भेजी जाती है। सब से आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि जेल में कुछ कुख्यात अपराधियों को रात्रि में जेल से बाहर निकाल कर डकैती कराई जाती है और पुनः सबेरा होने के पहले जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

दलाल कैदियों द्वारा प्रतिदिन छोटी-छोटी लड़कों के साथ अनैतिक कार्य किया जाता है और यदि कोई उस का विरोध करता है तो उसे अपने जीवन से भी हाथ गंवाना पड़ता है। कैदी की रिहाई के समय वस्त्र तथा आकस्मिक खर्च के नाम पर प्रति वर्ष लाखों रुपये के घोटाले होते हैं। शुरु में जो कैदी आता है, उसे पीटना और उस के यहाँ से पैसा मंगवाना आम बात है। रिहाई आदेश आने के बाद भी उन कैदियों द्वारा घूस में पैसा जब तक नहीं दिया जाता है, तब तक उसे जेल से बाहर नहीं निकालते हैं। खाने के नाम पर सड़ा हुआ आटा, कंश्चर मिला चावल, सड़ी-गली सब्जी, पानी के समान दाल, जेल का उत्तम भोजन माना जाता है

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा): हम लोगों को भी आपके शासन काल में हजारी बाग जेल में काला-काला बैगन दिया था और वह भी सड़ा-गला।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: वही कह रहा हूँ। आपके साथ भी ऐसी घटना घटी थी, मुजफ्फरपुर जेल में आप को भी चीना गया था।

रंज मंत्री (श्री कंवारपांडे): आप लोगों के वक्त में हम लोग भी हजारी बाग जेल

[श्री केदार पांडे]

में रखे गये थे, तीन दिन तक खाना नहीं मिला था।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Is the Minister justifying the Janata misrule? The Minister is saying because during Janata time this has happened, this should happen. So, let them say that Janata thing will continue then.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: चिट्ठी जो कंदी के नाम से आती है वह उसे नहीं दी जाती है और महीने के अन्त में हजारों चिट्ठियों को जला दिया जाता है। मैंने जब इस सम्बन्ध में जेल अधीक्षक से शिकायत की तो जेल अधिकारियों द्वारा कुछ बातें दलावों से मुझे तथा मेरे अन्य साथियों को जान से मारने की साजिश की गई।

जब जेल में एक संसद इतना असुरक्षित तो ग्राम कंदी कितना सुरक्षित होगा, यह शोचनीय प्रश्न है। अतः आप से आग्रह है कि केंद्र सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में देश के विभिन्न जेलों में हो रहे जुल्म को रोकने हेतु कोई कारगर कदम उठावे।

15.28 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** in the Chair].

(iii) STEPS TAKEN FOR SOLVING SUBSIDENCE PROBLEM IN RANIGANJ.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House regarding the services of a Polish expert for investigating the subsidence problem in Raniganj. The Energy Minister informed that this matter was taken with the Polish Government and they had agreed to depute a suitable specialist for the purpose and that all available technical information for their study, prior to the deputation of the specialist have been sent to the Polish side.

Sir, the Energy Minister also informed that Polish team would be arriving at Delhi by September this year. But so far no progress appears to have

been made in this respect causing hardships to the people and the workers due to the negligence on the part of the Central Government. In spite of the Minister's assurances coal dump has not been opened at Raniganj, thus putting consumers at the mercy of smugglers and blackmarketeers.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action on the above issues and let us know the steps taken thereon.

I demand that the concerned Minister make a statement in the House in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am on a point of order. The Garhwal people have started a satyagraha. Thirteen persons have been arrested, under the leadership of Mr. Pratap Singh Negi, ex-M.P. Democracy is being assassinated in this country, and that is why they have courted arrest today. Such types of disastrous things taking place in the country today which must be stopped, and this Government should be censured.

(iv) POWER FAILURE IN CACHAR DISTRICT OF ASSAM DUE TO SABOTAGE IN HIGH TENSION POWER LINE.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I beg to draw the attention of the Minister of Energy and Power regarding total failure of electricity in Cachar district due to sabotage in high tension Power line between Shillong (Meghalaya) and Silchar (Cachar). This is the after-effect of calling off of strike by Meghalaya State Electricity Board employees. Last year also, Cachar had to face total darkness for about a month for similar sabotage activities in the same manner.

I would urge upon the Minister to see that the following steps are taken immediately to save Cachar industry, and vital public services from dis-

location in future due to such failure of power.

(1) Installation of one gas turbine plan at Badarpur for emergency power.

(2) Immediate completion of 33KVA line from Lumding via Maibong, Halfong to Cachar to have alternate line all through Assam territory.

(3) Immediate completion of 132 KVA power line from Loktak and Mariani.

& (4) Installation of diesel generating set in Silchar, Karimganj and Mailakadi towns for water supply and emergency, line to hospital etc. I would request the hon. Minister of Power and Energy, and Home Minister to make a statement.

(V) NEED FOR INCREASING PRICE OF SUGARCANE FOR SUGARCANE GROWERS.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):
सभापति जी, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्नलिखित सूचना दे रहा हूँ :

बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों के प्रति भयंकर धोखाधड़ी एवं चीनी मिल-मालिकों के प्रति सरकार के आत्म-समर्पण ने गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों में खलबलाहट पैदा कर दी है।

जगह-जगह अस्मेलन, प्रदर्शन एवं सभाओं के माध्यम से किसानों ने अपने गुस्से का इजहार आरम्भ कर दिया है।

पिछले साल केन्द्र-सरकार से परामर्श कर के बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने गन्ने की कीमत 22 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से दिलावाई। पंजाब, हरियाणा एवं महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने की कीमत और अधिक रही।

पिछले साल की कीमत पर किसानों ने गन्ने की खेती एक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य के रूप में की ताकि चीनी के आम संकट का सामना जनता को न करना पड़े।

इस बीच खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक दवाएं, डीजल, पेट्रोल, ट्रैक्टर, पम्पिंग सेट आदि किसानों के द्वारा खरीदे जाने वाली सारी चीजों की कीमतों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई है। किसानों का लागत-खर्च 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में गन्ने की कीमत में पिछले साल से भी दो रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कम कर देना सरासर अन्याय है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की कीमत कम करने से गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों का सरकार की किसान विरोधी नीति से भयंकर विद्रोह होगा। चीनी मिलें बन्द होंगी और उत्पादन की क्षति होगी। यह स्थिति राष्ट्र के लिए हितकर नहीं होगी।

किसानों के लिए यह भारी क्षोभ का विषय है। यह सरकार की घोषित नीति कि किसानों को लाभकर मूल्य मिले, के खिलाफ है और राष्ट्रद्रोही एवं पूँजीपति प्रेमी है।

इस में करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन-मान का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है।

अस्तु, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि अबिलम्ब राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क कर के गन्ने की कीमत 30 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल सुनिश्चित कराए ताकि आगामी किसान विद्रोह को टाला जा सके और चीनी का उत्पादन प्रभावित न हो एवं राष्ट्र की क्षति न हो।

(vi) NEED FOR TAKING IMMEDIATE RELIEF MEASURES FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED PEOPLE OF GORAKHPUR AND BASTI DISTRICTS OF U. P.

श्री असफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : चयस्मैन महोदय, पिछले सितम्बर में घाघरा, राप्ती और उस की सहायक नदियों की बाढ़ से गोरखपुर और बस्ती जिलों में खासतौर से गोरखपुर जिले की फरेन्दा, महाराजगंज तहसील में तबाही हुई। फरेन्दा तहसील के धानी ब्रजमनगंज और मिश्रोलिया ब्लाक की तबाही और बरबादी ने इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ की तबाही के सारे पिछले रिकार्ड तोड़ दिये। धानी ब्लाक का, रिगौली, पचमा मूसाभार, लुहारपुरवा धानी करखी आदि 80 से अधिक गांवों के अधिकतर मकान जमीन बराबर हो गये। इसी तरह की हालत नौतवां नगर के उस निचले भाग की थी जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में हरिजन और कमजोर वर्ग के लोग बसते हैं। बाढ़ के पानी ने नौतवां और आस-पास के पच्चीसों गांवों को तबाह और बरबाद कर दिया। महाराजगंज तहसील में पहरी बांध के टूटने से आस पास के पचासों गांव तबाह हो गये, सड़कें कट गईं, कच्चे पक्के मकान ध्वस्त हो गये, खड़ी फसल बरबाद हो गई। धानी ब्लाक में कुछ दिनों तक एयर फोर्स के हेलीकॉप्टर से खाना पहुंचाया गया। कुछ स्थानीय और बाहरी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं ने सहायता का काम किया।

जिन कारीगरों के करघे और सूत रखने और काम करने का स्थान सब तबाह व बरबाद हो गया वह लाचारी और बेबसी की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं और उनका भविष्य भी अंधकारमय है। बाढ़ से तबाह व बरबाद यह किसान कारीगर और छोटे व्यवसायी और खेत मजदूर सरकार से इस बात की गारण्टी चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में सरकार ऐसे ठोस कदम उठायेगी जिससे इस प्रकार की तबाही का सामना फिर न करना पड़े। जिनका मकान ध्वस्त हो गया है उनको सिर छिपाने की व्यवस्था युद्ध स्तर पर करनी होगी ताकि जाड़े में उनको

सिर छिपाने की जगह मिल सके। सरकार को इस पूरे क्षेत्र के स्थाई पुनर्वास के लिए तत्काल सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि इन तबाह और बरबाद लोगों को अपनी दस्तकारी, खेती फिर से आरम्भ करने का अवसर मिल सके।

लगातार आने वाली बाढ़ से जो कि घाघरा, राप्ती एवं उसकी सहायक नदियों द्वारा नुकसान हर साल किया जाता है, को देखते हुए भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कोई स्थाई उपाय करना चाहिए। सरकार को इस बारे में नेपाल से समझौते के इन्तजार के बिना ही राप्ती नदी पर एक बांध बनाना चाहिए।

[شری اشفاق حسدن (مہاراج گنج):

چنگر مہن مہوں - پچھلے ستر مہن گھاگرا - راپتی اور اس کی سہاگ ندیوں کی بازگہ سے گورکھپور اور بستی ضلعوں میں خاص طور سے گورکھپور ضلع کی فریلدا مہاراج گنج تحصیل میں تباہی ہوئی - فریلدا تحصیل کے کھانی بوج من گنج اور مہارولہا بلاق کی تباہی اور بربادی نے اس چھوٹے مہن بازگہ کی تباہی سے سارے پچھلے ریکارڈ توڑ دیئے - کھانی بلاق کا رنگالی پچھا مرسو بہار لوہار پوروا کا کھانی کرکھی ادنی ۸۰ سے ادھک گوں کے ادھکتر مکان زمین برابر ہو گئے - اسی طرح کی حالت توتولن نگر کے اس نچلے بہاگ کی تھی - چہار ہڑی سلکھیا میں مریجن اور کسڑور روگ کے لوگ بستے ہیں - بازگہ کے پانی نے توتولن اور آس پاس

کے پیچھے سوں گلوں کو تباہ اور برباد
کر دیا۔ مہاراج کلچر تحصیل میں
پہنچے باندھ کے تڑپتے سے آس پاس
کے پیچھا سوں گلوں تباہ ہو گئے سڑکیں
کت گئیں کچے پکے مکان دھوست
ہو گئے کھڑی فصل برباد ہو گئی۔
گھانسی بلاک میں کچھ دنوں تک
ایمر فورس کے بھلی کوپٹر سے کھانا
پھینچایا گیا۔ کچھ استھانیئے اور
بھاری سوویٹسوی سنستھاؤں نے
سر اٹھائے کام کیا۔

جن کاریگروں کے کرکھے اور سوت
دکھائے اور کام کرنے کا استھان سب تباہ
و برباد ہو گیا وہ لا چاری اور بے کسی
کی زندگی بتا رہے ہیں اور ان کا
بہوشیہ بھی اندھکاری ہے۔ بارہ سے
تباہ و برباد یہ کسان کاریگر اور چھوٹے
ویوسائے اور کثیت مزدور سرکار سے اس
بات کی گزرتی چاہتے ہیں کہ بہوشیہ
میں سرکار ایسے تھوس قدم اٹھائیگی
جس سے اس پرکار کی تباہی کا سامنا
پھر نہ کرنا پڑے۔ جن کا مکان دھوست
ہو گیا ہے ان کو سر چھپانے کی
ویوسٹھا ہوسٹا ستر پر کرنی ہو گی
تاکہ جائے میں ان کو سر چھپانے
کی جگہ مل سکے۔ سرکار کو اس پرورے
چھوٹے کے استھانی پونرواس کے لئے
تدکال سبھی اوشیک قدم اٹھانے چاہئے
تاکہ ان تباہ اور برباد لوگوں کو اپنی
دستکاری کھیتی پھر سے آرمبھ کرنے کا
اوسر مل سکے۔

لکارتار آنے والی بارہ سے جو کہ
گھاگھرا دیتی ایون اس کی سپایک
ندیوں دوارا نقصان ہر سال کھا جاتا
ہے کو دیکھتے ہوئے بہرت سرکار کو
اس بارے میں کوئی استھائے ایانے
کرنا چاہئے۔ سرکار کو اس بارے میں
لہبال سے سمجھوتے کے انتظار کے بدلا
ہی دیتی ندی پر ایک باندھ بنانا
چاہئے۔]

15.37 hrs.

CINE-WORKERS AND CINEMA
THEATRE WORKERS (REGULA-
TION OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL—
Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up
legislative business. We take up fur-
ther consideration of the Cine-Work-
ers and Cinema Theatre Workers
(Regulation of Employment) Bill.
Shri Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति
जी, इस बार विज्ञान भवन में मैंने किसी पिकचर
को देखा था। वह बड़ी हृदय को छूने
वाली पिकचर थी। उसके बारे में उसकी
महिला निर्देशिका साईं परांजपे ने यह बात
सही कही थी कि मैं फिल्मों के माध्यम से
और फिल्मों की भाषा से लोगों तक पहुंचना
चाहती हूं। फिल्मों की भाषा से और
माध्यम से लोगों तक आसानी से पहुंचा जा
सकता है।

सिनेमा क्या कर सकता है ? सिनेमा
किसी की भी मुश्किल जिन्दगी में जान
फूंक सकता है। मैंने भी फिल्मों को देखा
है और विज्ञान भवन में मैंने देखा है कि
वहां ज्यादातर लोग बूढ़े आते हैं। मैं

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

इस अवसर पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे साठे साहब यहाँ बैठे हैं। मैं थोड़ा-सा विषय से अलग जा रहा हूँ इसके लिए मुझे क्षमा करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि विज्ञान भवन में मैंने देखा है कि एम० पी० के वहाँ जाने से पहले ही जहाँ वहाँ की अच्छी अच्छी सीटें होती हैं उन पर दूसरे ही लोग बैठे होते हैं। हम भी अपनी जिन्दगी में नयापन लाना चाहते हैं। आज भी एक फिल्म 'चितचोर' चल रही है। वहाँ पर इतनी भीड़ हो जाती है कि एम० पी० लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है।

(अध्यक्ष) आप जवान लोगों को फिल्म देखने में कम मजा आता है लेकिन जो जवानी से गुजर जाते हैं उनको ज्यादा मजा आता है।

ये जो आपकी पिक्चरें हैं ये बड़ा काम कर सकती हैं। ये इमोशनल इन्ट्रिगेशन ला सकती हैं। ये राष्ट्रीय प्रेम, राष्ट्रीय जागृति, नवजागरण लाने का काम कर सकती हैं। इसीलिए इन फिल्मों के बारे में बराबर लोगों ने कहा है कि इनको कन्क्रेट सूची में ले लीजिए, इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए। यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है। आप एडल्ट एजुकेशन पर बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं। अगर आप जिन्दगी में नयापन, नवजागरण लाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए हमारे पास यही एक माध्यम है। ये फिल्में ही माध्यम हैं।

हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने भी कहा था और ठीक कहा था। मैं उस समारोह में मौजूद था। फिल्में जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बन गई हैं और इसलिए आज फिल्म उद्योग की चमत्कारिक स्थिति को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। यह बात उन्होंने बहुत ठीक कही है और इसकी मैं तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। इस बात को समझते हुए ही कलाकारों

की तरफ उनका ध्यान गया है और जो शोषण करने वाले बिचौलिए और ठेकेदार हैं, उनसे बचाने के लिए यह सक्षम बिल पेश किया गया है। मैंने इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट भी देखा है, लेकिन इस बिल में उनका भविष्य सुधारने के लिए जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे बहुत ही अच्छी हैं।

इस के अन्तर्गत भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था की गई है, ग्रेच्युटी की व्यवस्था की गई है और ट्रिब्यूनल को आदेश दिया गया है कि वह तीन माह के अन्दर ही अपना फैसला दे दे। पहले 2-2 साल तक फैसला नहीं हो पाता था। जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उनको असेसर अप्पाइंट किया जा सकता है। एक हाई कोर्ट के जज को भी रखा जा सकती है।

मैंने कुछ संशोधन भी प्रस्तुत किए हैं। पहली चीज है कि कलाकारों को अच्छा अमाल्यूमेंट मिलना चाहिए। इस महंगाई के जमाने में जो कलाकार अपनी जिंदगी अर्पित कर देता है, उसको अगर 1000 रुपया दे देते हैं तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। इसी प्रकार कलाज 23 में आपने बताया है—

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, and for such period or periods as may be specified in the notification, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder shall not apply to....

इस कलाज को तो हटा ही देना चाहिए। सारा एक्ट बनाने के बाद एक पावर आपने अपने हाथ में ले ली। आजकल इतने प्रेशर आते हैं और मैं नहीं जानता कि श्री

वसंत साठे दबाव में आएंगे या नहीं, लेकिन इस क्लॉज को हटा देना चाहिए। चेयरमैन साहब भी 'ला' जानते हैं, इसमें मैं अमेंडमेंट भी नहीं ला सकता, डिप्लेट भी नहीं कर सकता, इसलिए केवल विरोध ही कर सकता हूँ और मैंने विरोध किया है।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ट्रिब्यूनल गलत ढंग से स्थापित हो गया है तब भी कोर्ट में उसको कोई चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि चैलेंज करने का अधिकार देना चाहिए। जब तक कोई टेक्नीकल डिफिकल्टी हो, उसको अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

ये जो मैंने संशोधन रखे हैं, जब मैं अमेंडमेंट मूव करूँगा, तब इन पर बात करूँगा। एक बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का यह एक कंप्रीहेंसिव बिल है इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं। सिनेमा में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, थियेटर में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। यह बिल पास होने से लाभान्वित होंगे, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, और उनका होसला बढ़ेगा।

श्री रसोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मुहतरिम चेयरमैन साहब। सबसे पहले मैं मुहतरिम वजीर साहब को इस बिल को लाने के लिए मुबारकवाद पेश करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले सेशन में भी वह एक बिल लाए थे जिससे गरीब सिनेमा के वर्कर्स को इस इंडस्ट्री में फायदा हुआ था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके से पोसमिल बिल लाने से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। थोड़ा थोड़ा करके जो आप फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं वह चीज ज्यादा फायदेमंद साबित नहीं हो सकती है। पहला बिल जब आया था तब भी मैंने कहा था कि आप सिनेमा को एक इंडस्ट्री डिक्लेयर करें

और इस पर आप इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट को लागू करें। इस चीज को किए बगैर बहुत खातिर ख्वाह मंद इत वर्कर्स की नहीं हो सकती है। थोड़ी थोड़ी मदद जो आप दे रहे हैं यह भी काबिले तारीफ है और इसको भी सराहना होनी चाहिए। इसकी हम सराहते भी हैं। लेकिन इस बिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस पर इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट का शायद कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। यह भी पता नहीं चलता है कि आप इसको एक इंडस्ट्री मान रहे हैं। अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा था कि साठे जी भी इस हक में हैं कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के तहत एक इंडस्ट्री माना जाए? मुझे पता नहीं कि उस में क्या रुकावट आपको पेश आ रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का बिल लाने का आप का इरादा है या नहीं है। इस तरह का बिल जरूर लाना चाहिए।

आपने इस में वर्कर्स की डेफीनीशन दी है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सिने वर्कर्स की डेफीनीशन में स्टूडियोज के जो परमानेंट मुलाजिम हैं वे भी आ सकते हैं। जो फिल्म बनाने से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उस में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं सिर्फ वही मेरे खयाल से इसके अन्तर आते हैं। लेकिन जो स्टूडियोज के परमानेंट वर्कर्स हैं, जो पेंटर होते हैं या जो मेटेनैस का काम करते हैं वे इससे कवर नहीं होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन वर्कर्स को भी इस में जरूर शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। इन परमानेंट वर्कर्स की ज़िन्दगी स्टूडियोज के मालिकों के हाथ में रहती है। वे रिलीफ क्लेम नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको इस बिल में कोई रिलीफ नहीं दिया गया है। ये ऐसे लोग होते हैं जिन का फिल्म बनाने में सीधा हाथ नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टूडियो वर्कर्स के लिए जरूर कुछ किया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

कंसिलिएशन अफसर जो रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट को भेजग उसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट को यह हक होगा कि वह उस रिपोर्ट को ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जाने दे या न जाने दे। मुझे शक है कि गरीब वर्कर्स के केसिस को बहुत आसानी से गवर्नमेंट ट्रिब्यूनल के पास भेजगी अगर वे उसके खिलाफ जाते हैं। कंसिलिएशन अफसर की रिपोर्ट से अगर किसी को इखलाफ हो तो उसको हक होना चाहिए कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल में जाए।

जैसे डागा जी ने कहा ट्रिब्यूनल के बाद जैसा कि श्री बहुत सी चीजों में होता है, कोर्ट में जाने का भी अख्तियार होना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके ऊपर हमें कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शंस रखनी चाहिए और वे ऐसी होनी चाहिए ताकि उन से ज्यादा बैनीफिट हमारे वर्कर उठा सकें।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि किसी भी मामले पर तालीम देने के लिए फिल्मों एक बेहतर रीति मीडिया हैं। उन से पब्लिक ओपिनियन बनती है, अखलाक पर असर पड़ता है, लोगों के रहन-सहन, बोल-चाल, उठने-बैठने के ढंग पर असर पड़ता है। डागा जी ने सजेशन दिया है कि इसका नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाए। मुझे इस में खतरा नजर आता है और उस खतरे से बहुत दिनों से हमें दो चार होना पड़ रहा है और इस में हमारी रूनिंग पार्टी माहिर भी है। जो चीज उसके खिलाफ जाती होगी, जिससे उसको नुक्सान पहुंचने का अंदेशा होता होगा, जो चीज लोगों को एजुकेट कर सकती है, जो लोगों को उनके हकूक के बारे में एजुकेट कर सकती है, उस पर हमारी रूनिंग पार्टी की इच्छा रहती है कि उसका कब्जा हो जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का बिल्कुल भी नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। आप नेशनलाइजेशन की बात इस वास्ते करते हैं ताकि लोगों को तालीम न दी जा सके; उनको एजुकेट

न किया जा सके अपने हकूक के बारे में। आप आज फिल्म इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन करेंगे तो कल को प्रेस को भी आप अपने हाथ में लेना चाहेंगे। आपने जिस चीज का नेशनलाइजेशन किया है, जिस इंडस्ट्री को अपने हाथ में लिटा है, उसके रिजल्ट्स को आप देखें। बेहतर यह होगा कि आप ऐसा कानून बनाए ताकि वर्कर्स का एक्सप्लायटेशन न हो सके सरमायेदारों के जरिए और ज्यादा बेहतर यह होगा कि बनिस्वत इसके कि आप नेशनलाइजेशन करें, आप यह जो तालीम का जरिया है उसको खुला छोड़ दें ताकि लोग अपने खयालत का इजहार इसके जरिये कर सकें। क्या सरकार की अमलियत उसके मुताबिक न हो। लेकिन वह अच्छा होता है। इसलिए मने जो दो, तीन सुझाव दिये हैं इन पर आप गौर कर लें। वैसे ओवर आल यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है और आप मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं और मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

[شادی رشید مسعود (سہارنپور):

محترم چیئرمین صاحب - سب سے پہلے میں محترم وزیر صاحب کو اس بل کے لئے کے لئے مبارکباد دیتی ہوں۔ چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کو اس انداز میں منظور کیا جائے کہ اس سے ہمارے مسائل حل ہو سکیں۔ یہ بل اس وقت تک منظور نہیں ہو سکتا ہے جب تک کہ اس میں وہ تبدیلیاں نہیں کی جاتی ہیں جو ہمارے مسائل کو حل کر سکیں۔ یہ بل اس وقت تک منظور نہیں ہو سکتا ہے جب تک کہ اس میں وہ تبدیلیاں نہیں کی جاتی ہیں جو ہمارے مسائل کو حل کر سکیں۔ یہ بل اس وقت تک منظور نہیں ہو سکتا ہے جب تک کہ اس میں وہ تبدیلیاں نہیں کی جاتی ہیں جو ہمارے مسائل کو حل کر سکیں۔

سلیما کو ایک انڈسٹری ڈکلیئر کریں
اور اس پر آپ انڈسٹریل ڈسپوٹس
ایکٹ کو لاگو کریں۔ اس چیز کو
کئے بغیر بہت خاطر خواہ مدد ان
ورکرز کی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔

تھوڑی تھوڑی مدد جو آپ دے
رہے ہیں یہ بھی قابل تعریف ہے
اور اس کی بھی سراہنا ہونی چاہئے۔
اس کو ہم سراہتے بھی ہیں۔ لیکن
اس بل کو دیکھنے سے پتہ چلتا ہے
کہ اس پر انڈسٹریل ڈسپوٹس ایکٹ
کا شاید کوئی اثر نہیں پڑے گا۔ یہ
بھی پتہ نہیں چلتا ہے کہ آپ اس
کو ایک انڈسٹری مان رہے ہیں۔
اخباروں میں میں نے پڑھا تھا کہ
ساتھ ہی بھی اس حق میں ہیں
کہ فلم انڈسٹری کو انڈسٹریل ڈسپوٹس
ایکٹ کے تحت ایک انڈسٹری مانا
جائے۔ مجھے پتہ نہیں کہ اس میں
کھا رکاوٹ آپ کو پیش آ رہی ہے۔
میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح
کا بل لانے کا آپ کا ارادہ ہے یا نہیں
ہے۔ اس طرح کا بل ضرور لانا چاہئے۔

آپ نے اس میں ورکرز کی
ڈیفنٹیشن دی ہے۔ میں نہیں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ سلیہ ورکرز کی
ڈیفنٹیشن اسٹوڈیوز کے جو پرمائیٹ
ملازم ہیں وہ بھی آسکتے ہیں۔ جو
فلم بنانے سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اس
میں کام کرنے والے جو لوگ ہیں
صرف وہی میرے خیال سے اس کے

اندر آتے ہیں۔ لیکن جو اسٹوڈیوز کے
پرمائیٹ ورکرز میں جو پیئرز ہوتے
ہیں یا جو میٹریکلس کا کام کرتے
ہیں وہ اس سے کور نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔
میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان ورکرز کو بھی
اس میں ضرور شامل کیا جانا چاہئے۔
ان پرمائیٹ ورکرز کی زندگی
اسٹوڈیوز کے مالکوں کے ہاتھ میں
رہتی ہے۔ وہ رلیف کلیم نہیں کر
سکتے ہیں۔ ان کو اس بل میں
کوئی رلیف نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ
ایسے لوگ ہوتے ہیں جن کا فلم
بنانے میں سیدھا ہاتھ نہیں ہوتا
ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اسٹوڈیوز
ورکرز کے لئے ضرور کچھ کیا جانا
چاہئے۔ کلسیویشن افسر جو رپورٹ
گورنمنٹ کو بھیجے گا اس کے بارے
میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کو
یہ حق ہوگا کہ وہ اس رپورٹ کو
ٹریبونل کے پاس جانے دے یا نہ
جانے دے۔ مجھے شک ہے کہ فریب
ورکرز کے کہسوس کو بہت آسانی سے
گورنمنٹ ٹریبونل کے پاس بھیجے
گی اگر وہ اس کے خلاف جاتے ہیں
کلسیویشن افسر کی رپورٹ سے اگر
کسی کو اختلاف ہو تو اس کو حق
ہونا چاہئے۔ کہ وہ ٹریبونل میں
جائے۔

جسے ڈاکا جی نے کہا ٹریبونل
کے بعد جیسا کہ اور بہت سی چیزیں
میں ہونا ہے گورنمنٹ میں جانے کا

شری رشید مسعود (سہانپور) :

بھی اختیار ہونا چاہئے۔ لہٰذا اس کے اوپر ہمیں کچھ دیکھ کر رکھنی چاہئے۔ اور وہ ایسی ہونی چاہئے تاکہ ان سے زیادہ بھلہٹ ہمارے ورکرز اٹھا سکیں اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ کسی بھی معاملے پر تعلیم دینے کے لئے فلم ایک بہترین میڈیا ہے۔ ان سے بلیک اوپن ہونے لگتی ہے۔ اخلاق پر اثر ہوتا ہے۔ لوگوں کے دھن سہن بول چال اٹھنے بیٹھنے کے قاعدے پر اثر پڑتا ہے۔ قاغا جی نے سمجھنا دیا ہے کہ اس کا نیشنلائزیشن کر دیا جائے۔ اس میں خطرہ نظر آتا ہے۔ اور اس خطرے سے بہت دنوں سے ہمیں دو چار ہونا پڑ رہا ہے۔ اور اس میں ہماری رولنگ پارٹی ماہر بھی ہے جو چھڑ اس کے خلاف جاتی ہو گی جس سے اس کو نقصان پہنچنے کا اندیشہ ہوتا ہو گا جو چھڑ لوگوں کو ایجوکیت کر سکتی ہے جو لوگوں کو ان کے حقوق کے بارے میں ایجوکیت کر سکتی ہے۔ اس پر ہماری رولنگ پارٹی کی خواہش رہتی ہے۔ کہ اس کا قبضہ ہو جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ فلم انڈسٹری کا بالکل بھی نیشنلائزیشن نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ آپ نیشنلائزیشن کی بات اس واسطے کرتے ہیں تاکہ لوگوں کو تعلیم نہ دی جا سکے ان کو ایجوکیت نہ کیا جاسکے۔ اہل حقوق کے بارے میں آپ آج فلم

انڈسٹری کا نیشنلائزیشن کریں گے تو کل کو پریس کو بھی آپ اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا چاہیں گے آپ نے جس چیز کا نیشنلائزیشن کیا ہے۔ جس انڈسٹری کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا ہے اس کے رزلٹس دو آپ دیکھیں بہتر یہ ہو گا کہ آپ ایسا قانون بنائیں تاکہ ورکرز کا ایگزیٹویشن نہ ہو سکے سرمائے داروں کے ذریعہ اور زیادہ بہتر یہ ہو گا کہ بلسمیت اس کے کہ آپ نیشنلائزیشن کریں آپ یہ جو تعلیم کا ذریعہ ہے اس کو کیلا چھوڑ دیں تاکہ لوگ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار اس کے ذریعہ کر سکیں۔ کہ سرکار کی پالیسی اس کے مطابق نہ ہو لہٰذا وہ اچھا ہوتا ہے اس لئے میں نے جو دو تین سبھاؤ دیئے ہیں ان پر آپ فور کر لیں ویسے زور آل یہ بل بہت اچھا ہے۔ اور آپ مبارکباد کے مستحق ہیں۔ اور میں آپ کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore):

it is belated, because it has come after a long number of years. Our Minister has been promising this since he became Minister in 1980. The Chairman and myself had met him in a deputation in his chamber and he was kind enough to introduce it. It is all right, but I only hope that he will fill up the gaps and certain lacunae in the Bill.

The definition of cine worker given here says, "an individual employed directly or through any contractor or other person in or in connection with the production of a film to work as

an artiste....." etc. Production is only a part of cinematography. I agree without that nothing can be done, but there are also exhibitors and distributors. Certain changes in the working class movement are now taking place and you are yourself thinking of bringing some amendments to the Trade Union Act. So, I hope you will agree to amend the Bill to cover workers engaged in distribution and exhibition also.

All these workers should be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Union Act. This Bill is not enough to guarantee that the workers in cinematography concerned with all these three sectors are covered by those Acts. So, I hope you will consider amending the Bill in such a manner that without any question, unequivocally, the workers concerned with production, workers concerned with distribution and workers connected with exhibition are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Union Act.

You have exempted workers having an emolument of Rs. 1000 and more per month from the purview of this Bill. This is not proper. To me it is atrocious, because the value of money has come down. In the Acts dealing with payment of compensation, the Central Government itself is bringing amendments by which persons getting Rs. 1600 will be covered by those Acts. So, I hope here also you will amend it, Rs. 1000 is nothing these days.

I do not agree with my friend who spoke about nationalisation. Nationalisation has solved the problems in many countries because it was nationalised in a proper manner. Nationalisation with democratic and constructive support of the working class has always yielded good results. Sir, you have visited socialist countries and you have found that nationalisation has worked well in those areas. But in our country it only leads to corrupt practices, with some officials earning much more than the private industrialists. For that, of

course, you cannot blame nationalisation; you can blame the management. The question to be considered is whether it is a capitalist State or socialist State. Anyhow, I do not think this argument should be raised in this Bill.

With these comments, I hope that the Minister will accept the amendments. I have suggested and then we shall support it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I am rising for a limited purpose, namely, to appeal that clause 23 of the Bill deserves reconsideration. This deals with power to give exemption in special cases. This kind of power in many cases is, I would not say misused, but is used improperly. If you analyse clause 23 you will find that the apprehension is real and genuine. If this clause is deleted, the proviso to other sections also to a certain limited extent can be curtailed. Therefore, I appeal to the Minister, who has done a tremendous job in bringing forth this Bill, to reconsider this clause 23 and if possible delete it for better implementation of this Bill.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्वा) :

माननीय सभापति जी, फिल्म उद्योग के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि यह पूँजीपतियों के शिकंजे में है। कलाकारों का चयन, उनको मिलने वाला वेतन, फिल्म कौन-सी चले और कौन-सी न चले, जो कलाकार हैं, काम करने वाले हैं ये सारे के सारे पूँजीपतियों के शिकंजे में रहते हैं।

मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी को 50 फीसदी तो बधाई इसलिए दूंगा कि सिनेमा के कलाकारों और उसमें जो काम करने वाले हैं, उनके लिए बहुत लम्बे अर्से की प्रतीक्षा के बाद एक बिल उन्होंने संसद् में पेश किया है, लेकिन इस बिल के उद्देश्यों को अब तक और व्यापक नहीं बनाया जायेगा तब तक अपने उद्देश्यों को हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

फिल्म उद्योग, जो आज पूँजीपतियों के चंगुल में है, उसको उससे निकाला जाये। इस बिल में हमने उनके वतन से लेकर रजिस्ट्रीशन तक की बात की है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे नौकरशाही को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, और कलाकारों का जीवन भी नौकरशाही के चंगुल में आ जायेगा और इससे कला का जो विकास होना चाहिए, उस पर भी कुठाराघात होगा।

अब सिनेमा ही इस देश में एक मनोरंजन का साधन है, पहले भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप जो मनोरंजन के साधन थे, वे अब समाप्त हो गये हैं। सिनेमा ही एक ऐसा साधन रह गया है जो सड़क पर बैठने वालों से लेकर बड़े-से-बड़े लोगों तक का मनोरंजन करता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात का प्रयास करें कि सिनेमा के माध्यम से इस देश में हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति के अनुरूप सही करैक्टर का निर्माण हो और वह लोगों को सही समस्याओं को उसमें दिखावे।

16 hrs

इस समय तक स्थिति यह है कि सिनेमा बहुत सी बुरी बातों के लिए उत्तरदायी है; तस्करी के लिए, डकैतियों के लिए। जो लोग रेलों में डकैतियों और बैंकों को लूटने के अपराधों में पकड़े जाते हैं, वे बताते हैं कि हमने यह सबकुछ सिनेमा से सीखा है। कैसे पार्कों में गाना गाया जाए, और कैसे लड़कियों को छोड़ा जाए, यह भी लोग सिनेमा से सीखते हैं। इन बातों का नियंत्रण जरूरी है।

इस बिल में प्राविडेंट फंड की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। उनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कुछ ट्रिब्यूनल्स की स्थापना की बात भी कही गई है। इस बिल को और व्यापक बनाया जाए और इसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि अदालतों और ट्रिब्यूनल्स के

चक्कर में पड़ कर कलाकारों का बहुत समय नष्ट न हो, वे पूँजीपतियों के चंगुल से बच सकें, सही कलाकारों का सम्मान हो और उनकी कला का विकास हो सके।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

At the outset, I ungrudgingly congratulate the Minister for the concern which he has shown for the welfare and well-being of the cine workers. I do not say that he is not properly informed or he is not aware of the conditions of life and work of those who are engaged today in the production, exhibition and distribution. But the approach is right partially for one sector. Because you would be very much concerned to know that the Bill proposes for the establishment of a tribunal which envisages a conciliation procedure. For that purpose, certain machineries have been envisaged more or less in line with the machineries provided under the Industrial Disputes Act. This is a welcome feature of the Bill. But you would know because you are connected very much with the trade union movement as he is also, that the scope of the conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act is sufficiently wide. But here it is permissible only if any dispute arises with regard to the contract or terms of work which might have been entered into. The contracts were unregistered. Now the Bill provides for the registration of the contract and any dispute regarding non-implementation or non-fulfilment of the contract would constitute the basis of the dispute. No other dispute will be entertained by the Board. It will not be open to the tribunal to go into disputes other than those arising out of the agreement. Therefore, am I do believe that the Minister does not know that the workers besides entering into a contract or agreement, have to agree to many conditions which may be prejudicial to their interest to a great extent. For example, there is a minimum wage fixed for some industries by some other tribunals. Some benefits might have been given by other existing laws, concerning the welfare and

well-being of the working class. If these facilities, which flow from the existing labour laws, are not there in the agreement, and if it goes contrary to the benefits, what is the relief for the workers. Your idea is that the agreement should be registered and the agreement should be fulfilled; if there is non-fulfilment of the agreement, then there is scope for conciliation and subsequent award by the tribunal. But the actual grievances of the workers engaged in the cine industry are not going to be redressed by the conciliation proceedings or the award of the tribunal, because those basic disputes will not be under the purview of the Act. Therefore, the question of the comprehensiveness of the Bill is not there. I quite appreciate your sincerity for removing the grievances or the miserable conditions of life of the cine workers. But you have taken a partial view of the problem; you have not taken the problem from the point of view of the workers' interest, in the context of certain benefits, certain rights, earned by the working class of our country, of which the cine workers are also part and parcel, taking them a way from the mainstream of the working class movement.

So, I want the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to become the basis. He also agrees with me in spirit. But, in the provisions of the Bill there is no scope for making the Industrial Disputes Act applicable to these cases. Suppose there is retrenchment, lock-out or closure. There is provision in the Industrial Disputes Act to deal with them. But how can you deal with those questions under this Act? There is no scope. Now retrenchment, discharge, issuance of charge-sheets, these are the common phenomena in the life of the working class of our country, from which the cine workers are not free. Therefore, if you are really interested in seeing try, should enjoy the benefits, the try should enjoy the benefits, the rights earned by the other sections of the workers of our country are

also to be enjoyed by them, then there is necessity of further expanding the scope of the Bill. I do not like to analyse it further, because I have got an amendment for the insertion of a new clause, wherein I have said that all disputes concerning the cine workers should be dealt with under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. When that amendment comes, I shall discuss it in greater detail.

The West Bengal Assembly passed a Bill, seeking authority to compel the distributors to screen films in the regional languages. Since it was passed by the State legislature, it refers to the State regional language. That Bill is pending before the Government of India for the assent of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Bill not refer to the films produced in West Bengal?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It says that the films produced in West Bengal should be compulsorily screened. I do not know why the I & B Ministry is not giving clearance so that the President may give assent to it.

If you are really interested....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you can spare Mr. Sathe about that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Chairman, is it your ruling that it does not concern him?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It concerns him, but I believe his Ministry has given the approval.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That means he has taken the approval. I think the Law Minister is standing in the way. Would you kindly assure the House....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, as a Government. He is a part of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is also his duty to persuade the Law Ministry. It is also his duty to take the West Bengal Government into confidence and stand by the Government of West Bengal to see that Presidential assent is obtained and the Law Ministry is not allowed unnecessarily to keep it in the cold storage. Would he assure the House that he would, in the capacity of the Member of the Cabinet and also particularly, the Minister who is in charge of the I & B. and who has evinced enough concern for the film industry and art, exercise his goodwill for obtaining this?

Lastly, there is the question of sickness in some of the units and if he is really sincere to see that the Government comes forward to assist this film industry, cine workers and all the workers engaged in this field, he should also make certain policy announcements regarding the Government's attitude towards the closed units in this field. I want that he should also spell out something in that respect.

I think he has understood my point and would take the trouble of replying.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, I am highly obliged to the hon. Members who have participated in the short debate on this Bill. As I said in the beginning, this Bill was the result of a long pending demand and desire of the cine workers who were not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, the Shops and Establishments Act, Payment of Wages Act, Provident Fund Act or any other enactments. Those workers who are already covered under permanent establishments like studios having their employees, are covered by the Shops and Establishments Act as well as even the Industrial Disputes Act.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is in respect of those permanent studios.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The biggest draw-back of this industry was

that nearly over three lakh employees are such as are more or less casual or contractual employees who are taken from film to film and therefore, they were not covered. It is a phenomenal development that studios are closing down. Even in Bombay you will find that the studio system has gone. The system now is contractual system from film to film hiring people. Even good artists are being hired from film to film. Even technicians are hired. The result was that all this floating population as it were of employees had no protection under any industrial law. They were coming to us and saying, 'Please do something for us'. And although it has been under consideration for a long time, one of the hurdles was this question of recognising it as an industry. If the whole cine industry was recognised under the industrial law, as an industry, probably what you say is that automatically the Industrial Disputes Act and all other Acts also could have been made applicable. But because Government has difficulty in recognising cine industry as an industry from financial point of view and other points of view, we got bogged down so far as this is concerned. We thought we must find a way out to protect these employees. Knowing something as the Chairman does, Shri Chitta Basu and I, we know the condition of the industrial employees, I felt we must do something urgently about this and we tried to find this way out. This Bill, therefore, intends to cover all these employees who are under employment by contract. Contract to-day is not signed—in some cases signed and in some cases not signed. Therefore, we thought that the first thing we must do is to make it mandatory on every producer that for every employee or any person—we have described 'person'—who is employee, for any work, for productive activity, there will have to be a written contract.

There is a misapprehension that this contract will not be spelt out. It will

be in a form. We are going to prescribe the form which will cover all those things that you have mentioned. We would not leave a loophole for the employer or for the producer to compel them to accept any contract and get away with it. So, this contract will be in a form. All those conditions will be there in that contract. The contract will have to be registered and will have to be abided by. I think, Mr. Chairman, you will agree, under the circumstances, having experience of what happens under the Industrial Disputes Act and how disputes and problems are delayed over the years even in wages and other things we know what difficulty is there—to raise a dispute and then to go through all the processes, we are trying to make good, I think, certain lacunae of the Industrial Disputes Act, taking advantage of the situation and making it comprehensive and included in the contract. Immediately the dispute reveals the breach of contract, it will go to Conciliation and as soon as the Conciliator feels that there has been a breach, the matter will go to the tribunal. Under Section 6 the tribunal has the power. If the tribunal finds that you have not abided by it, he can compel the employer, while the matter is pending before the tribunal, to make payment. When it goes to the High Court, in fact we have made it mandatory that no revision petition will lie unless the employer abides by the order of the tribunal and makes the payment. All these things are a step ahead of the Industrial Disputes Act because of the experience we have gained there. That is why we have made all these provisions.

As far as the distributive sector and the exhibition sector are concerned, I had made it clear last time also, unfortunately, that comes under the State subject—distribution as all as exhibition. I have been pleading with the State Governments that we will do only for this purpose. I will make it clear again and again. We can provide it in the Act itself if you

like that we will not touch States' right to entertainment tax. That will not be affected. But please for the purpose of distribution which is national and for exhibition please agree for having this as a concurrent subject. Only then we can have a comprehensive law which will cover this distribution. The real mischief in this industry lies in distribution. It becomes a racket virtually and the control

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): If you amend it this way, will you be able to distribute Bengali or regional films to other States for six months?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Oh, yes. That is the idea. Six months—I do not know. I will tell you the idea.

The most important thing is controlling the distribution and exhibition. Today, you are at the mercy of the cinema producers. They make the so-called box-office standard formula films because exhibitors want that type of films. The films will not be shown unless there is a law to say that certain recommended films should be shown. Even a national award winning film is not shown. What is the use of giving the award then? Unless there is a law that regional films should be shown, they would not do it.

You want national integration. How can there be national integration if you do not show regional films? So we are taking up dubbing of the regional films into Hindi and other languages. In our country, in fact, regional films into Hindi and other languages. Today out of 7500 films which are produced in the country, more than 500 films are produced in regional languages, mainly in South, if I may inform the House. You will be surprised that the cinema houses in the country are hardly 10,000 out of which more than 6,000 to 7,000 are located in the Southern States. As for those overpopulated States, you will be amazed that in a place like Madhya Pradesh,

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

there are not even 440 theatres in the whole State. The same situation is prevailing in U. P., Bihar and other States.

Although, there is such a tremendous demand that cinema theatres must be constructed, more cinema theatres must be controlled and those regulations such as at least certain percentage of regional films and other films is recommended by the State should be shown, should be there, all these things can be done only if it becomes a concurrent subject. I do not see really why there should be any apprehension on this Bill. Today, what is the condition? Out of Rs. 300 crores earned as Entertainment Tax, not a farthing is re-employed for growth of good film or for growth of cinema houses. If every State were to put a very small percentage of the Entertainment Tax for the growth of cinema theatres and make a condition that it will give them money for the theaters provided they reserve certain percentage for the good cinemas that the State will recommend, i.e. regional cinema, national-oriented cinema etc., it would be good. Because, ultimately the cinema is to be shown. Otherwise, there is no use in producing good cinema which is a pious waste. Therefore, we land in this vicious circle. That is the issue.

I am willing to have the Bill amended tomorrow if all our friends on the other side agree. A small constitutional amendment will be required. Please remove from your mind any apprehension. I am keen that it should be brought on the concurrent list. Unless it is done, you would not do this from your own Entertainment Tax.

In West Bengal, the real difficulty is that the Law Ministry says that it comes under the ground of discrimination. Because, you will make regional films compulsory only for your State. It cannot apply to other States

All these obligations arise because the production is done centrally. I would request you to consider this. Please discuss it at your level. If you agree, I am willing to come. It will really help.

SHRI KRISHNA, CHANDRA HALDER: I wanted to say that the Bengali film does not clash with other regional films.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But it becomes discriminatory.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We are broad-minded people. There is no communal or provincial feeling in West Bengal and there is no cultural confrontation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was just saying that it would come under the purview of discrimination.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: There is no discrimination.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you say only one language film should be shown compulsorily for this period, this is what will happen—why not other regional films? You calmly consider it and you will see the difference. Anyway, I need not go into that.

I think, Mr. Chitta Basu must have understood why we cannot overall apply the Industrial Disputes Act. That will not help here.

As far as the suggestion about Clause 23 is concerned, I can tell my hon. friends that I concede it because I realise that this will land us, in fact, in greater difficulty than help us. We try to take some power in the hands of the Government. But by having any such power in an industry like this, once you start making exemptions, you know where we will land. You will really not save anything. Therefore, I agree with Mr. Daga and with Mr. Araka]. Now, the difficulty is that I cannot move an amendment because a negative amendment under our rules is not permissible. Neither you can move an amendment at this stage. The only way is to vote it down. I will not take it amiss. I will

not misunderstand if the Clause 23 is voted down by all sections, on both sides of the House. This will be probably a unique occasion to do so. But if we do it, I will not take it amiss. I will take in that spirit.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Regarding tribunals, how many tribunals you are going to have?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is an enabling provision. We will have as many as we require.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. This is a comprehensive Bill. With two earlier Bills which we have passed, as far as this class of employees of this industry are concerned, we have taken a major step in trying to protect their interests. I am obliged to hon. Members for giving their unanimous support to it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): We are obliged to the hon. Minister as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain cine-workers and cinema theatre workers and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, in view of the fact that the hon. Minister has explained this particular difficulty in the matter of including this class of workers under the Industrial Disputes Act and on the basis of assurance...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you moving your amendments or not? I have given you enough time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I beg to move:

Pages 2 and 3.—

for 1 lines 47 to 50 and 1 to 15, respectively

Substitute—

'(k) "wages" means the wages as defined in the Payment of Wages Act.' (1)

Page 3,—

after line 15, insert—

"(l) 'Employer' means an individual as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(m) 'worker' means an individual as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947." (2)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 18 and 19,—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute "one thousand six hundred rupees" (14)

Page 2, line 20,—

for "five thousand" substitute "fifteen thousand" (15)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Here, in the definition of "Wages" in sub-clause (k), it is stated.

"(k) 'wages' means all emoluments which are payable to a worker in accordance with the terms of the contract of employment in cash, but does not include—

(i) the cash value of any food concession;

(ii) any dearness allowance (that is to say, all cash payments, by whatever name called, paid to a worker on account of rise in the cost of living....

(iii) any contribution paid or payable by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or for the benefit of the worker under any law for the time being in force;

(iv) any gratuity payable on the termination of his contract."

As you know, Sir, in the matter of determining the definition of "wages" here, certain well-defined and most accepted principles are going to be abandoned. On the other hand, there is an explicit definition of "wages" in the Payment of Wages Act. Therefore, what I have suggested in my amendment is that the definition of "wages" should be worded in this manner, that is, "wages" means the wages as defined in the Payment of Wages Act.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैंने कल भी कहा था कि आपने जो एक हजार और पांच हजार रुपया रखा है, यह कलाकारों और संगीतज्ञों को प्रोत्साहन देना नहीं है। मैंने उनके लिए कम से कम पन्द्रह सौ और एक हजार छः सौ रुपये रिकमण्ड किया था और दूसरों को कम से कम पन्द्रह हजार रुपये रिकमण्ड किया था। आप आजकल के टाइम में इस प्रकार से कलाकारों को देना चाहते हैं जो कि सारे देश के अन्दर अच्छी भूमिका निभाते हैं। यह बहुत कम है। मैंने कल भी इस बात पर बहुत प्रेस किया था और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए इसकी तनखाहें और एमोल्युमेंट्स बढ़ने चाहिए। इसलिए मैंने कहा है —

for "one thousand rupees" substitute
"one thousand six hundred rupees"
for "five thousand" substitute "fifteen
thousand"

यही मेरा कहना है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as Shri Chitta Basu's suggestion is concerned, we have taken merely the definition from the Payment of Wages Act. The Act is evolved on other basis—it is not contractual, it is under the employment etc., other terms of employment—, because it is going to be contractual, we are putting it in the contract, and including. That is why,

there is actually no difference in definition. All the benefits that you see under the Payment of Wages Act are covered here. So, I request Shri Chitta Basu.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You please look into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have looked into it. We have taken it more or less from the.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why these things are not to be taken into account?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is to the benefit of employees. These benefits would be in addition to the definition of 'wages'. That is what is meant. All this dearness etc. will not be counted as wages, that goes to the benefit of the employees.

As far as Shri Danga's suggestion is concerned, I accept his amendment. I agree that it is too small.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you accept both of them?

SHRI VASANTH SATHE: Nos. 14 and 15, both I accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basu, can I put both your amendments together.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri Chitta Basu to Clause 2 of the Bill to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 14 moved to Clause 2 by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House. The Question is:

"Page 2, lines 18 and 19,
for "one thousand rupees" substitute
"one thousand six hundred rupees"
(14)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 15 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 2, line 20,—

for "five thousand"

substitute "fifteen thousand" (15)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
 "That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The motion was adopted

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

16.35hrs

(Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 5 and 6. The question is:

"That Clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 7—(Constitution of tribunals)

SHRI. MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I beg to move:

page 5,

omit lines 23 to 25. (5)

Sub-clause (4) of Clause 7 reads:

"The Central Government may, if it so thinks fit, appoint two persons as assessors to advise the Tribunal in any proceedings before it."

If you go through Clause 12(5), you will find that it reads:

"A Tribunal may, if it so thinks fit, appoint one or more persons having special knowledge of the matter under consideration as assessor or assessors to advise it in the proceeding before it."

Under Clause 12(5), the presiding Officer or the judge of the Tribunal can appoint one or more persons having special knowledge of the matter under consideration as assessor or assessors. Under Clause 7(4), the Central Government also may, if it so thinks fit, appoint two persons as assessors. I think, it must be left to either of the two.

मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई
 ये दो बातें अलग-अलग हैं। अगर ट्रिब्यूनल
 में जज अपाएंट करते हैं तो फिर गवर्नमेंट
 की तरफ से क्यों अपाएंट करना चाहते
 हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई,
 इसीलिए मैंने संशोधन चाहा है।

श्री वसंत साठे : जहां कहा है कि
 असेसर होना चाहिए गवर्नमेंट अपाऊंटेड
 लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट ने अपाएंट नहीं किया
 तो एडीशनल पावर ट्रिब्यूनल को दे दी
 गई है। इस प्रकार एक से दो भले।
 यह काम अच्छा ही तो किया गया है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : एक आप
 अपाएंट कर रहे हैं, एक वे अपाएंट कर
 रहे हैं ?

श्री वसंत साठे : जहां हमने अपाएंट
 किया और यदि उन्होंने कहा कि उनको
 जरूरत है, एक तो यह बात हो गई और
 दूसरा जहां गवर्नमेंट ने अपाएंट किया ही
 नहीं तो उनको कह दिया कि वे करें।
 मेरे खयाल से अब आप समझ जाएंगे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इसमें दिया है कि
 इन एडीशन टू दैट ...।

श्री बसंत साठे : एडीशन भी नहीं है, सबट्रैक्शन भी नहीं है— आइदर ऑर है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ठीक है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Daga withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, I want to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 8. There is an amendment given notice of by Mr. Daga. Is he moving it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, Sir; I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 10. There is an amendment given notice of by Mr. Daga. Is he moving it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, Sir; I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Bocedure and powers of conciliation officers and Tribunals)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 6 and 7,—

omit lines 50 to 53 and 1 to 6 respectively. (8)

Page 7, lines 9 and 10,—

omit "before complying with the requirements specified in the first proviso" (9)

Sir, in sub-clause (6) of clause 12 he says:

"A Tribunal may grant to any party to any proceeding before it, such interim or other reliefs (whether subject to any conditions or not), including stay of any order, issue of any injunction or direction in regard to payment of wages or other amounts payable under the agreement referred to in section 3, setting aside any unilateral termination of contract or the dismissal of a worker or reinstating a worker, as it deems just and proper in the circumstances of the case:

I want the proviso to be omitted. The proviso says:

"provided that the Tribunal shall not grant any such interim relief unless all the parties to the proceeding have been served with a notice on the application for such interim relief and have been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

एक तरफ आप इंटरिम आर्डर ग्रांट करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ प्राविसो में कहते हैं कि सारी पार्टिज को बुला कर, सुनने के बाद और उन पर नोटिस सर्व करने के बाद ही ऐसा हो सकेगा । अब आप तो जानते ही हैं कि कितनी मुश्किल के साथ नोटिस सर्व होता है और इसमें कितना समय लग जाता है । इस में बहुत मुश्किल होती है । प्राविसो में आप कहते हैं :

"Provided further that the Tribunal may, having regard to the nature of the interim relief sought and the circumstances of the case, pass

appropriate orders granting such interim relief as it deems fit just and proper in the circumstances of the case before the notice referred to in the preceding proviso is served on the parties to the proceeding."

आप कहते हैं कि इंटेन्स ऑर्डर मिल सकता है। दूसरी बात कहते हैं कि सारी पार्टीज पर नोटिस सर्व हो जाने के बाद ही ऐसा हो सकता है। फिर कहते हैं कि नहीं, ऐसे सरकमस्टांसिस में बिना पार्टी पर नोटिस सर्व हुए भी वह ग्राण्ट कर सकता है। इसमें यहां प्राविसो में आपने कहा है :-

"Provided also that where the Tribunal makes any order under the proviso immediately preceding, it shall record the reasons for making the order before complying with the requirements specified in the first proviso."

आपका इरादा यह है कि हर आदमी को जल्दी से रिलीफ मिले। जजमेंट होने के बाद वह रिलीफ पा सके। लेकिन आप साथ ही यह कहते हैं कि सब पार्टीज पर नोटिस सर्व होना चाहिए। फिर आप कहते हैं कि बिना नोटिस सर्व किए हुए भी हो सकता है। फिर कहते हैं कि नहीं यह जरूरी नहीं है लेकिन रीजर्ज रिकार्ड करने के बाद दिया जा सकता है। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस प्राविसो की आवश्यकता है। आपने यहां लिखा है :

"Provided that where the Tribunal makes any such order, it shall record the reasons for making the order."

That is sufficient.

यह बहुत ज्यादा अनहैपीली वर्ड्ड है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आई है। इस वास्ते इस प्राविसो को ओमिट कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I see the point made by Mr. Daga. If we had not
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kept the proviso at all, even then the purpose would have been served. But we thought that when we are providing for an extra-ordinary power of giving an intering relif, let us not go against the principles of natural justice where normaly an ex parte order should not be assed. Mr. Daga knows he is a lawyer and so am I. We know.

This is one of the salutary priciples of law that there should be no decision behind the back of the party. Therefore, we thought that we would provide that a notice should go to this effect to the concerned party. But, then, as he says rightly, there is a likelihood of the mischief in this notice being delayed or avoided. That is why to overcome that, in special cases by way of abundant causion, we have made this provision. This does not take away the spirits of what you have said. I fully appreciate all that you said. I hope you will withdraw your amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Mr. Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Duties of Tribunals)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I go to Clause 13. There is one amendment by Shri Daga. Are you moving?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"Page 7, line 25,

for "three months" substitute "Six months".(10)

How can a judgment be given? It is not possible. Can the Tribunal give its decision within three months?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि ट्रिब्यूनल का जजमेंट 3 महीने में हो जायेगा यह पौसिबिल नहीं है ।

Is it possible or practicable or not? Three months' time is very little. When a dispute is referred to a Tribunal for adjudication, it holds the proceedings expeditiously and submits its award to the Central Government not within a period of three months.

थोड़े दिनों बाद आपको फिर संशोधन लाना पड़ेगा । लेकर ट्रिब्यूनल्स के अन्दर 2, 3 साल तक केसेज चलते हैं । और आप 3 महीने कर रहे हैं । यह कैसे होगा ?

It is not possible for the Tribunal to give its award within a period of three months.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Why not?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will you please tell me in how many cases, has your Labour Tribunal decided? It has taken several years to decide the case.

इतने कम समय में अवार्ड देना नामुमकिन लगता है । इसलिए कम से कम 6 महीने तो लीजिए ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why is he unnecessarily worried? Actually we

have seen that people have been saying that disputes of employees under the labour legislation should be decided expeditiously. We are therefore laying it down in the concerned Clause. Look at the wordings 'ordinarily within a period of three months'. But for extraordinary reasons, this can also be extended. It does not prevent it from extending it. Under the guidance of this section, if the Tribunal decides a case within three months' period, have you any objection to it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I say it is not possible to decide within three month's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Mr. Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 10 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill

Clause 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, do you want to move our amendment?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not want to move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was for new clause 15A. He is not moving. So, we now go to Clause 16.

Clause 16—Application of Act 19 of 1952 to cine workers)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to move:

"Page 8, line 29,—

for "five" substitute "three"(11)

Sir, it is a small amendment. I want to reduce from five to three so that employees who have worked only in three feature films can be covered. So, I am reducing from five to three.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 8, line 29,—

for "five" substitute "three" (11)

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 to 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Consequent on Clause 23 having been negatived by the House, necessary re-numbering of Clauses may be done by the Speaker under the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 24* was added to the Bill.

Clause 25—(Application of Act 19 of 1952)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Government Amendment No. 12.

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 2,—

after "under" insert "the proviso to" (12) (SHRI VASANT SATHE)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(Application of Act 39 of 1972)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Government Amendment No. 13.

Amendment made:

page 11 line 6,

for "and" substitute "or"

13 (SHRI VASANT SATHE)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Prof. N. G. Ranga wanted to speak.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the trouble he has taken to study the Bill, as well as the various amendments and then make an unorthodox approach to the amendments that have been moved. I wish to congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Daga for having succeeded in getting one of his own amendments accepted

*In view of clause 23 having been negatived, clauses 24 to 26 were re-numbered as clauses 23 to 25, as patent errors under the direction of the Speaker.

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

by the hon. Minister. It is a most extraordinary thing for the Minister to realise that one of the amendments which he has included in the Bill would not really serve the purpose for which this Bill was brought forward. He has cooperated with the House in dropping that particular Clause from the Bill. It is a very good precedent. I hope that other Ministers will be able to follow that procedure whenever it becomes necessary to do so. For a long time the Cine workers have been living without any sort of protection whatsoever. For the first time my friend the hon. Minister has come forward with this Bill to give them this protection. I hope that the cine proprietors and owners would try to discharge their part of the responsibilities, and that they would cooperate with the Government in seeing that the workers get the maximum possible benefit that this House would like them to get. I also hope that the Tribunal and other organisations which would be there in order to decide on matters of disputes, would also try their best to complete their enquiry and give judgments within the short period of 3 months which has been prescribed here for ordinarily settling these cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is adopted. The Bill is passed. We move on to the next item.

17.00 hrs.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES (INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATION) AMENDMENT BILL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration".

lity of Limitation) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration".

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1951 with a view to provide for development and regulation of certain industries specified in the First Schedule to the Act. Any industrial undertaking producing goods without a licence, or having installed capacity in excess of the licensed/registered capacity, is subject to penal action under Section 24 of the Act.

However, in actual administration of the Act, it has been observed that the provisions of the Act are not capable of being enforced because by the time the offence is detected and decision to proceed against the defaulting industrial undertaking is taken, the offence becomes time-barred by virtue of the operation of the limitation period of one year under Section 468 of the Criminal Procedure Code. With a view to overcome this deficiency, the Government have decided to include the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in the Schedule to the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitations) Act 1974. The result of doing so would be that an offence under the provisions of the Act would not become time-barred.

The Bill seeking to amend the provision of the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act 1974 to include the I(D&R) Act in the Schedule to the said Act, is already before you. I seek your full support and cooperation in the enactment of this Legislation which will empower the Government to take suitable action under enabling provisions of the IDR Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974 be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is short and I would say that it is sweet or good and the Minister, I

think, has appropriately brought this Bill before this House and we unhesitatingly support it. I want to take this opportunity of raising some related or connected matters for the hon. Minister's consideration. In our country, we have found that the private industrialists, even the big business houses in many cases, are indulging in various types of mismanagement, misappropriation, etc. As a result of this, many companies have become sick and the hon. Minister knows in how many cases we have approached him in the past and we have to approach him again in future to bring them under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for revival because in most of the cases, I am sure, the hon. Member will agree, as has been our experience, that it is not the industrial relation problem that has been the cause for sickness, but this is really a case of diversion of funds, mismanagement and misappropriation. We have seen in how many cases there has been deprivation of the workers dues by way of provident fund, gratuity, ESI and what not. Therefore, we are strongly in favour of taking all remedial actions not only by way of providing the legitimate dues of the workmen, but also deterrent action against the persons who are responsible for creating such situations.

The Industrial Development and Regulation Act as such has become an important piece of legislation for revival and I hope, the hon. Minister, and his Ministry under his guidance, will take all necessary steps in appropriate cases to apply the beneficial and deterrent provisions of this Act with its full vigour. There are many cases where, we feel, a little more energetic and prompt action is necessary under the IDR Act, which may save many companies from further sickness, from aggravated sickness, if I may use that expression. When the sickness starts and if at that time intervention is made, it is much easier to revive a company. If the sickness goes deep, it becomes cancer and beyond recovery. I also believe that the Government's policy is not to give back the com-

panies which have been revived with public money, and the efforts of the workers, who in many cases make considerable sacrifice. If you relieve such companies and give them back to the old management on a platter, that would be suicidal. Ultimately, there has to be a take over. Instead of returning back such a company, it should be nationalised. A company which has been made sick by the private industrialists' big houses, monopoly houses by means of all sorts of economic offences should be revived, and when such companies have been revived with public efforts and public money, by the toil and sweat and labour of workmen, these should not be given back to the persons who have been responsible for it.

I, therefore, earnestly request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter very seriously, because there are many companies which have been functioning under the IDR Act. I hope, Shri Ranga will use his good offices for this. Even though these companies have been running under the IDR Act still there is a great uncertainty. You are aware that there is a time limit provided in the IDR Act and that time limit cannot be extended. There are many companies which have gone into liquidation, but which have been revived and have been working, in many cases in an efficient manner. This is because under the IDR Act there is a provision that if an application is made to the High Court that the Government wants to manage a company, the High Court shall order for take over of the management from the official liquidator to the custodian or whatever managers have been appointed and give it to the Government. In many cases that order has been made. I can cite the instance of Krishna Glass and Silicate Works in Calcutta, a very well known concern and who are manufacturing glasses. Even during Siddharth Ray's regime, the IDR Act was applied, if I am not mistaken, in 1973 or 1974. Not only that happens to be in my constituency, I

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

am the president of the workers union there. We have been requesting for quite some time for nationalisation and I believe, this is pending before the hon. Minister. Keeping it in uncertainty is inhibiting its progress, although the West Bengal Government has spent a lot of money. Recently, we have persuaded the State Government to spend about 16 lakhs for modernisation, but the difficulty is that the banking institutions do not come forward to help them. The banks say that 'you are here for one year of two years, nobody knows what will happen if it goes back to the private management; what will happen to that bank's dues?' There cannot be any proper modernisation scheme, there cannot be any scheme for expansion and workers always remain under the great worry that if the IDR operation ceases, comes to an end, their future will be completely in the dark as in the past. Similarly there is another concern, Brentford, which is working for three years. I talked to the Hon. Minister and he was good enough to give some time. I am thankful to him for the sustenance and support and encouragement he has given. Now it is making profit. Earlier it was running in the red. There is tremendous potential. There is no lack of orders. What is lacking is working capital. In these matters there has to be a proper approach. I believe the Government is not anxious to return them to the previous Management which was responsible for all these ills. The IDR Act in its proper spirit and provisions should be strictly and comprehensively applied. We are also very very keen and we have been saying that on many many occasions in the past. In the Companies' Act there are so many penalties prescribed. How many have you taken recourse to and how many prosecutions are there? The fines imposed are a mere pittance. Thanks to the lawyers or judicial system or thanks to the money that is circulating in the system, even with these prosecutions big people are never caught. Notices are issued against Managers, Secretaries and these poor people are

caught. The Directors are never troubled.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): But you have to catch the thief.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But if you have to teach them a lesson, you have to catch the main thief.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: With the help of the lawyers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With the help of the lawyers or without their help, but administrative will is important. There are some lawyers who will always try to make hay while the Sun shines. That is in every profession, including in the profession of politics. But there are fortunately exceptions also. Therefore, merely having provisions for penalties, provisions for offences will not do. I am sure the Hon. Minister from his experience will find out how many are the cases instituted and how many are vigorously pursued. If these statistics are taken, you will find a very sorry state of affairs. I was happy that Mr. Sathe in his Bill has made provisions for adjudication of questions in the Bill itself. He has not left it to the ordinary procedure. He has also provided for revisional jurisdiction of the High Courts. This is a very welcome departure and a very welcome step. Therefore I appreciated that and we have thanked him. But these provisions should not be merely for public consumption. We are anxious that violations of the I.D.R. Act should be pursued vigorously and there should not be any limitation. But we want that it should be translated into action. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider sympathetically the issues that I have mentioned. Let him at least give an assurance to the House that this amendment is not a paper amendment. This is meant to be given effect to with all sincerity and vigour. The persons who are playing with the industrial production in this country and there important is that those who are playing with thousands of workers, the offenders, should not go scot free; and

the workers who, have given their sweat and toil and blood for improving these companies, for producing goods for the country, for increasing its GNP and its potential, should not be made to suffer.

We shall very keenly and with the attitude of support watch his performance in this respect.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I support this Bill. However, I would like to bring to the attention of the House certain facts.

On July 23, 1980 while participating on the demands of the Ministry of Industry, I had made eight concrete suggestions before this House, the first and foremost of which was—I quote:

“The existing industrial and financial laws, and the existing legal system should be evaluated.”

I still stand by that proposition of mine, of 23rd July 1980.

Before I come to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, may I request the House to refer to the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948, 1956, 1977 and of 2nd July 1980? If you examine these Policies as also the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, you will appreciate my proposition that the entire legal system related to the industry should be evaluated assessed, re-defined and implemented.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons is silent about the offences which these firms have committed, and how far we have managed to apprehend and punish these offenders. We are completely silent on that issue. Clause 24 of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act imposes a punishment of six months or a fine of Rs. 5,000, or both. Let the Government tell this House how many industrialists obeyed or disobeyed the provisions of this Act, and how many escaped scrutiny under this law, and implementation of its provisions.

Clause 27 says that cognizance of offences can be taken only on the report of a public servant. My first submission is: if we are serious about having proper industrial relations, the entire industrial law covering workers, managers and Government should be re-defined.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Minister is very silent about the offences which these firms have committed and action taken thereon. The Statement says that cases require considerable time, why do cases take considerable time? Who is responsible for it? By bringing in this matter within the purview of this Bill, how are you going to solve this problem? How are you going to see that this ‘considerable time’ is reduced?

The worst part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons is where it says:

“Further, the investigations for determining as to whether prosecution should be launched in a case require considerable time.”

Who is hesitant? Is the law hesitant, or are the officers hesitant? The Statement also says:

“Consequently, there is difficulty, in a number of cases, in launching prosecution for offences under the Act within the period of limitation provided in Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.”

So, I put a question before the House: how are you going to solve the problem? Are you going to do away with it by bringing it within the scope of Economic Offences Act i.e. by adding one more Act to the existing Schedule? I say that there is a very great apathy in the drafting and presentation of this Bill. The reasons given before the House are not convincing. We want to know how many offences are there, how many persons have been punished, how many cases are pending and how many persons have escaped the prosecution proceedings? If you refer to the earlier one you will find that it

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

was said, "Regularisation of excessive capacity of 34 industries was sanctioned." Let us know how many more have to be found out and need regularisation?

I am one who wants that there should be maximum of production, whether it is in the public sector or the private sector. But where do we stand in case of those who violate the rules and the clauses of this enactment with regard to registrations, licensing production capacity, regularisation, expansion, power to investigate liquidation proceedings? I do appreciate the stand taken by the Government in bringing forward this Bill. I do support it fully and I am happy that a Member of the Marxist Party has also supported it. I will go a step further and say that the Government should bring forward a comprehensive industrial legislation because 1951 enactment is still implemented in 1981. As I mentioned in my speech on July 23rd, 1980, a comprehensive Bill on Industrial Complexity and Environment should be brought forward in this House. I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir I consider it my duty to make a few suggestions on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Economic offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Bill.

This Bill seeks to bring the violations committed under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act within the purview of the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974. I welcome this Bill as this will avert the inordinate delay that is now taking place in bringing to book the offenders under the IDR Act.

Though the issues I am going to point out now may refer to the Ministry of Finance, yet I wish to mention

them as a pointer to our Industry Minister so that he can avoid such pitfalls in implementing this law. To check tax evasion, the Incometax Department conducts raids all over the country and they are given wide coverage in the newspapers. There ends the matter and the public is not acquainted with the follow-up action after these raids. To give an example, a raid was conducted against a businessman in Vellore and nobody knows that follow-up action has been taken. Similarly, in reply to a Question on the floor of this House, information was given about the raids conducted on two leading businessmen in Madras. The newspapers also carried this hot news. Afterwards, nobody knows what follow-up action has been taken. It is not that the duty the Government ends with the conduct of such raids to unearth black money and arrest tax evasion. Similarly, this House was informed of the Incometax arrears of Rs. 32 lakhs to be cleared by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The House must be interested to know how he has paid these arrears. He sold the house of his adopted son or his own wife and cleared the arrears. I wonder how the income-tax Department permitted this.

These things give an impression to the public that the Government of India are vindictive towards only their opponents and sometimes such raids, widely published in the newspapers, become means to collect funds for the ruling party. According to the accepted saying that Caesar's wife must be above suspicion, the Government of India must be impartial in the discharge of their duties irrespective of political affiliations and political exigencies. The annual budget of the Central Government of India is of the order of Rs. 10,000 crores. It is widely that the black-money operators and the black-marketeers are holding the country to ransom and they are primarily responsible for the soaring prices. If the Government of India cannot control their activities, no scheme of the Government will ever be

successful. For example, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was penalised Rs. 17 lakhs for foreign exchange violation and it was also taken up to the court as a criminal offence. Yet, the Janata Party under the leadership of Shri Morarji Desai struck a bargain with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and that was a political bargain. They compelled him to withdraw his party's support to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's candidature in Thanjavur Lok Sabha Election and the criminal case against him for this foreign exchange violation was withdrawn. I demand that action should be taken against Shri Morarji Desai and also against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for practising deception on such a scale. The public also feel why expeditious and effective steps are not being taken by the Government when complainants are made ad-out some political leaders having black money, which is used for political bargaining. In Tamil Nadu criminal cases were instituted against sugarmillowners for excise evasion on an unprecedented scale. After that, effective steps to pursue the action were not formulated on the ground that stays have been given the Courts in such cases. The Government of India should not take shelter under this plea. Effective steps should be taken to get such stays vacated by initiating immediate legal action in those Courts. If necessary, the Government can get even a Constitution (Amendment) Bill passed to ensure that the Courts do not intercede in the the implementation of taxation laws of the country. Whenever there is a confrontation between the interests of the people of the country and those who are holding the country to ransom by their avarice and wealth, then the Government should resolve such confrontation in favour of the people and no steps should be spared to punish the people who are undermining the integrity and freedom of the country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति जी, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि इसके जरिये से एक बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई दूर करने में हमें काफी मदद मिलेगी।

आज तक जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज या कम्पनियाँ सरकार अधिग्रहण करती थीं और उनके सम्बन्ध में जो भी कदम उठाये जाते थे व बहुत देर से उठाए जाते थे। तब तक उन कम्पनियों के मालिक कायदे-कानून की सीमा से बाहर निकल जाते थे। इस से इंडस्ट्री में या कम्पनी में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को और देश को बहुत नुकसान होता रहा है। उसका विधान करने के लिए यह जो बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है यह निश्चित तरीके से स्वागत योग्य है।

मैंने पिछले साल यहां पर निवेदन किया था कि बहुत से पूंजीपति अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज से पैसा निकाल कर नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी कर लेते हैं। और फिर अपनी उस पुरानी इंडस्ट्री को सिक बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जब जनता की तरफ से, मजदूरों की तरफ से या राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से टेक ओवर करने की बात की जाती है, या इस बात की घोषणा की जाती है तब तक उस इंडस्ट्री की सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ जाती है और वह इंडस्ट्री बिल्कुल बन्द हो जाती है। वहां काम कर रहे मजदूरों को बेरोजगार हो जाना पड़ता है। इस से बचने के लिए इस इकोनॉमिक ऑफेंसिव लिमिटेशन अमेण्डमेंट बिल से बहुत मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए यह एक बहुत स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इस के द्वारा हम उन पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकते हैं जो कि सरकार, मजदूरों और अन्य प्रकार के लोगों के साथ धोखाधड़ी करते हैं। उनको इस कानून के जरिये से संभाला जा सकता है।

17.28 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

पिछले साल मैंने निवेदन किया था कि मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल, भीलवाड़ा जिसको कि राजस्थान सरकार ने सन् 1968-69 में टेक ओवर किया था वह इसी वजह से सिक कर दी गई थी। लाखों रुपया उस मिल पर कर्जा हो गया और मशीनें बरबादी के कगार पर पहुंच गई। इसके बाद राज्य सरकार ने उसको अपने कब्जे में लिया और राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार दोनों ने उसे फिर से डेवलप किया। डेढ़-दो करोड़ रुपया उसके ऊपर खर्च किया गया। उसके बाद इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलप-मेंट रेगुलेशन एक्ट के तहत 5-6 साल बाद उस इंडस्ट्री को पुराने मालिक के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया। उस मालिक को सुपुर्द कर दिया गया, जिसने उस इंडस्ट्री को सिक बनाया था। उसकी उन्नति के लिए राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार ने पैसा खर्च किया और जिस मालिक ने रुपया निकाल कर उस उद्योग को सिक किया था, उसी मालिक को फिर से उस उद्योग को सिक करने के लिए लौटा दिया गया। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार के उद्योगों को सरकार को अपने हाथ में ही रखना चाहिए, ताकि मजदूरों का भला हो और उन्हें बेरोजगारी से बचाया जा सके। उस पूंजीपति को दोबारा उस उद्योग को वापिस नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। जहां पर सरकार द्वारा दो-ढाई करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया, मजदूरों का पैसा चुकाया गया और इंडस्ट्री को माडर्नाइज किया गया, उस उद्योग को पुनः मिल मालिक को वापिस दे दिया जाए, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। वह मिल फिर किसी भी समय बन्द हो सकती है। उस मिल का मालिक फिर से वही पुरानी बातों को दोहरा सकता है। मिल

मालिक की बेईमानी की वजह से मिल फिर से सिक होती जा रही है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मजदूरों को बेरोजगारी से बचाने के लिए सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले। इसके लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि यदि कोई मिल मालिक मिल को सिक करता है तो वह मिल फिर से उसको नहीं सौंपी जाएगी। इसके बारे में राज्य सरकार को और भारत सरकार को इत्तला दी गई है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अगर इस कानून में हो जाएगी तो माकूल व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट रेगुलेशन एक्ट में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। यह बात स्वागत योग्य है। एक दफ्ता इंडस्ट्री सिक हो जाने के बाद वापिस नहीं लौटाई जानी चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस और कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उस पूंजीपति के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और इकनामिक ऑफेंस के तहत उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिए और मिल पूंजीपति को लौटाई नहीं जानी चाहिए।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratangiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I support this Bill whole heartedly. I welcome this measure and congratulate the Minister and the Government for having brought this particular Bill. This should have been done earlier. Anyway, now that he has brought it, I am happy.

I do not know why his Ministry waited for all these 8 years to include this particular measure in the Act.

Is it because you came across with cases which could not be filed in courts because of limitation? If that be so, I would request the hon. Minister to take this august House into confidence and tell us in how many cases prosecution could not be filed because of this limitation under Section 368 of the Criminal Procedure Code. If there are any cases, who are the accused, whether they are very big people and whether the prosecutions were deliberately delayed? that would be necessary in order to appreciate this measure which he has brought.

I will request the hon. Minister and through him the entire Government that a time has come to bring forward a comprehensive measure on economic offences. It is no use bringing one Act at one time and then waiting for two years and then bring in another one. We find that many of the offenders who commit these offences escape the punishment by absconding or by going abroad or giving money to the investigating officers, who wait for six months. After the limit is over, these persons escape from this particular guilt. I would respectfully submit that this is a more serious and heinous offence than the offence of assault and other like offences. So, steps shall have to be taken to deal with it.

I also request the hon. Minister and through him to the Government that this measure should not only be made applicable to the economic offences but also the persons who commit offences should not be allowed to go scotfree. If possible, I would request him to talk to the Home Minister and see that Section 368 of the Criminal Procedure Code is removed from the statute book lock, stock and barrel, whole hog, so that offenders cannot go scotfree. That is how I would request him to approach this particular problem. I feel everyone in this House would agree with the sentiments which I am expressing.

My only fear is whether the offences which are prescribed in the

Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act are really economic offences. What is an economic offence? According to me, an economic offence is an act by which a particular person gain monetary profit by evading taxes. That is the crux of the economic offence. But if you read the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, Sections 24 and 24A make certain acts as penal. The offences mentioned in it are—section 10(1) starting of an industrial unit without registration; section 10(4)—not producing the certificate of registration to the authority section 11(1)—not taking the licence and making production. Are these economic offences? If these are not economic offences and if you are going to include them in that particular schedule of economic offences, your entire object is going to be frustrated. If you prosecute after a period of one year in a court of law, on behalf of the accused a plea shall be taken that he had not committed any economic offence. Therefore, inclusion of this in this particular schedule under the economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act is illegal, unauthorised and *ultra vires*.

So, section 368 would still apply and, therefore, prosecution would be time-barred. I do not know whether you have given thought to this particular aspect. If you have not given thought to this, you should reconsider this aspect, because your intention or objective will not be served; on the other hand, it will be frustrated. We are all happy that after passing this particular Act, we have done a great job, we are bringing all the economic offenders to book, but in fact we will not be serving the purpose, we will not be achieving the fruits. Therefore, while supporting the Bill, I would request you to reconsider this legal aspect. If necessary, you take time, withdraw the Bill, consult the Law Ministry and bring it back some time later. But, do not say that these are economic offences because *prima facie* I feel none of

[Shri Bapu Saheb Parulekar]

the offences which are mentioned in this particular Act are economic offences. I would, therefore, request you to reconsider this because you are not going to achieve the objectives which you have laid down, which you read and which you reiterated in your speech. With these words I support the intention but with this reservation.

श्रीमूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल कानून काफी बनते हैं और अलमारियों में पड़े हुए अपने दम तोड़ रहे हैं। क्या अलमारियों में रखने के लिए यह कानून है माननीय मंत्री जी? बिजनेसमैन हर वक्त सरकारी आदमी को अपने कब्जे में रखता है और उसका जो सम्बन्ध है उसको आप नहीं तोड़ सकते।

जो कानून आप लाये हैं उसकी मंशा को समझिये। एक तरफ आपने रिजोल्यूशन किया है कि देश में उद्योग पनपने चाहिए और आपकी नीति बहुत अच्छी है। हमने सोचा था आप एक नई बात करना चाहते हैं कि जो उद्योग चलाने वाले हैं उनका सहयोग लेकर सही रूप से उद्योग बनाए जायें जिससे लोगों को काम मिलता है और देश में धन भी पैदा होता है। इधर आपने 30 साल बाद क्या होचा? एक लाइन का आप बिल असेम्बलमेंट करने के लिए लाये। पता नहीं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने इसको देखा भी है कि नहीं। इस बिल के ओब्जेक्ट में लिखा है :

"Experience of the working of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act has revealed "

यह 30 साल के बाद आपको रिवील हुआ। यह रात में रिवील हुआ या कब हुआ मालूम नहीं। 1951 में यह ऐक्ट बना

The Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

इसके सेक्शन 24 में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई गलती करे तो उसको आप उसी समय सजा दे दो। और लिखा हुआ है

"under the section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months and fine"

अब आप यह बतायें कि इस ऐक्ट के नीचे आपने 1951 से 1982 तक कितने लोगों को सजा दी है ?

1951 से 1981 तक कुछ नहीं किया और आज श्री तिवारी जी यहां आये नहीं और यह बिल आपके गले डाल दिया, यह गलती हो गई। (व्यवधान) मैंने कब कहा है कि आपकी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है इसकी? आप लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन आप स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं, आप कैबिनेट में नहीं जाती होंगी?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामबुलार सिन्हा) : जाते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जाती हैं, अच्छी बात है।

अब 30 साल के बाद आपको दिमाग में आया कि इस बिल में कुछ गड़बड़ हो रही है कानून में कुछ तबदीली करो। सेक्शन 10, 11, 19 और 23 या 29। इन सेक्शन में आपने कौन-कौन से ओफेन्सेज में चालान कर के कितने-कितने उद्योगपतियों को सजा दी है? आप इसका डेटा बनाइए, आपका बहुत बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है। इससे आपको मालूम होगा कि कितने लोग इकनामिक ओफेन्सेज से बच गये। कौन-कौन बच गये, जिसके लिए आप कानून के नीचे आ रहे हैं कि उनकी मियाद बढ़ा दी जाये। क्या 30 साल में आपने कुछ सोचा भी है?

जब पार्लियामेंट के सामने आप बिल पेश करें तो यहां मंत्री जानना चाहते हैं कि कानून क्या बनता है, इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पैदा हुई ? कानून इसलिए बनाता है कि समाज के अपराधों को रोका जाये और समाज में अच्छाई लाई जाये। कानून इसलिए नहीं है कि समाज को बिना कारण बताये परेशान और तंग किया जाये या उन पर तलवार लटकाई, कानून इसलिए नहीं बना है। कानून जनता की रक्षा के लिए बनता है, तलवार लटकाने के तरीके गलत तरीके हैं।

1951 में एक एक्ट बना।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Daga Ji, you have gone back to 1981, I have to bring you to 1981.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am just coming अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि इकनामिक ऑफेन्सेज किस को कहते हैं तो आप ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट देख लीजिए। यह ऑफेन्सेज कहते हैं:—

देश के उद्योग में गिरावट आती है, लोग काला धन इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं, यह कुछ ऑफेन्सेज ही नहीं है। आपने रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करवाया, लाइसेंस नहीं लिया, आपके कंपेंसिटी ज्यादा की, यह सारी बातें जो आपने नीति रखी थी, उसके खिलाफ हैं।

एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि उद्योग बढ़ने चाहिये, दूसरी तरफ जो नियम चलाये गये हैं, उनकी आप एग्जैम्पशन लेना चाहते हैं कि उनकी मियाद दो जानी चाहिए। कितनी मियाद आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? आप अन-लिमिटेड चाहते हैं और इसका मतलब यह है कि जो बेचारे आदमी हैं, 5, 7 साल, कब तक उनको ज़िन्दा रखोगे ? जो उनको मेटल टैशन होता है,

कब आपने इस बात को सोचा है ? एक तरफ आप न्यूज देते हैं, दूसरे दिन अखबार में क्रिटिसिज्म आता है संडे में तो आप देखते हैं कि क्या हो गया ? कानून इसलिए थोड़ा बनाया गया है कि लोगों की रक्षा न की जाये ? यह समझा जाये कि सभी उद्योगपति चोर हैं, बेईमान हैं, यह गलत है। इकनामिक ऑफेन्सेज के बारे में ला कमीशन ने डिटेल में सर्वे किया है —

When I read this, "Experience has revealed..." I find that this is an outdated Act. यह आउट-डेटेड एक्ट है, यह आपने स्टेटमेंट दिया है। आपको इस एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करनी चाहिए। 1951 के एक्ट के नीचे आप क्या करना चाहते हैं — It is Stated.

"Experience of the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has revealed that offences under this Act do not generally come to light as soon as they are committed."

This is a vague statement coming from a Minister.

इकनामिक के सबजेक्ट्स में डेटा के बारे में इस तरह से आप बेग स्टेटमेंट देंगे, तो इससे फायदा नहीं होगा। पार्लियामेंट को हर वक्त यह जानने का हक है कि सरकार पूरी बात बताए कि वह कौन से हीनस क्राइम्ज को पनित करना चाहती है। हम नहीं चाहते कि लोगों के सिर पर बिना कोई गुनाह किए हुए तलवार लटकती रहे और बे डरते रहें। इस तरह सरकार कितने ही लोगों की ज़िन्दगी खराब कर देगी और कितने ही लोगों की बददुआ लेगी।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्रजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स
में आगे कहा गया है :—

“Further, the investigations for determining as to whether prosecution should be launched in a case require considerable time.”

इसके लिए कनसिडरेबल टाइम क्यों चाहिए? वे आफेंसिज क्या हैं? वे टेक्निकल आफेंस होते हैं, सोरियस आफेंस नहीं होते। वे किसी भी तरह इकानॉमिक आफेंस की डेफिनिशन में नहीं आ सकते। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने टाइम बढ़ाने के लिए बिल पेश किया है।

कोड आफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर के सैक्शन 468 में कहा गया है :—

“468(1): Except as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Code, no Court shall take cognizance of an offence of the category specified in sub-section (2), after the expiry of the period of limitation.

(2) The period of limitation shall be—

- (a) six months, if the offence is punishable with fine only;
- (b) one year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year;
- (c) three years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.”

जब सरकार छः महीने, एक साल और तीन साल तक मुकदमा नहीं चला सकती तो फिर वह चाहती क्या है? क्या वह दस साल के बाद मुकदमा चलाना चाहती है? तब तक सब एविडेंस गायब हो जाएगा, रामलाल या खुदाबख्श मर जाएगा, कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगी और फाइल भी नष्ट हो

होगी। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि आखिर इस बिल की संशा क्या है। मंत्री महोदय इसकी संशा बताएं। 1974 में इकानॉमिक आफेंसिज (इनएप्लिकेबिलिटी आफ लिमिटेशन) एक्ट बना। इण्डस्ट्रीज (डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशन) एक्ट 1951 में पास हुआ था। उस वक्त सरकार को ध्यान नहीं था कि इस सिलसिले में कोई आफेंसिज होंगे। उसने 1974 तक तो कुछ नहीं किया और उसके बाद बिना कोई रोजन दिए हुए यह व्यवस्था कर दी कि हमको लिमिटेशन से एगजस्ट कर दिया जाए। पार्लियामेंट एगजस्ट कर सकती है ताकि इकानॉमिक आफेंडर्ज के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सके। लेकिन डोले डिफेंड्स जस्टिस। अगर डोले के बाद भी मुकदमा चलाने से कोई फायदा होता हो, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें।

एक्ट के सैक्शन 2 में लिखा है :—

“2. Nothing in Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall apply to—

(i) any offence punishable under any of the enactments specified in the Schedule; or

(ii) any other offence, which under the provisions of that Code, may be tried along with such offence.”

इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के नीचे कितनी ही जमीनें गलत तरीके से और कम कीमत पर बेची गईं। मैंने आंकड़े देखे हैं कि 11 करोड़ रुपये सविस्तर पर खर्च हो गए, लेकिन दो करोड़ रुपये की जमीन भी नहीं ली जा सकी और अभी तक वह भी आक्शन नहीं हुई। गवर्नमेंट इकानॉमिक आफेंडर्ज को पनिश नहीं कर सकती। जो पंद्रह साल पहले मर गया, उसको कब से निकाल कर लाया जाएगा। अगर किसी आदमी

ने आफेंस किया, वह मर गया, कब्र में गाड़ दिया गया तो क्या उसके बेटे के नाम चलेगा, उसके पोते पर मुकदमा चलेगा ? क्या सिविल ला लागू होगा ?

तो यह सारी जो मंत्री महोदय की संज्ञा है इस संज्ञा से पहले वह इसको अच्छी तरह देख लें और मंत्री महोदय को कल का समय मिल जायगा, रात में अपने आफिसर्स से सारा डाटा कनैक्ट करवा लें, उसके बाद इतना बढ़िया उत्तर दें कि लोगों को मानना पड़ जाय तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है । लेकिन पूरे फैक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स लाएं कि इतने आफेंसेज में हमें चलाने हैं, इतने में नहीं चलाने हैं । तब तो हम आपकी तारीफ करेंगे । अन्यथा मैं कहना चाहता हूं, पार्टी का मेम्बर होने के नाते तो मैं कह नहीं सकता लेकिन यह जो वह लाना चाहते हैं यह एक प्रकार से कानून की तलवार लोगों के दिमाग पर लटका कर बिला वजह उनके दिमागों पर वजन डालना उचित नहीं है, यह न्याय की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है । ये आफेंसेज एकोनामिक आफेंसेज नहीं हैं । इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट को आपको पूरा अमेंड करना चाहिए' तब जा कर यह ठीक हो सकता है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our friends have taken us over a period of 30 years in this debate with regard to the development and regulation of our industries. But they have not somehow made a mention of the development during this period of a large number of these various joint stock companies in charge of several industries and then their going sick and obliging the Government to take them over in order to provide continued employment. Why have they grown sick? At what stage? There must have been some kind of regulation and examination? They gene-

rally publish their annual report and declare their profits. It should be possible for the Government or some agency within the Government to go on watching whether those profits are coming down and if so whether they fluctuate from year after year or only occasionally and for what reasons. Then, they would be able to see and take necessary steps to prevent these industries going sick. Otherwise, what happens? They all become a liability on the Government and the Government is not certainly justified in taking over the industries and spending general public revenue. So far as textile industry was concerned at one time, they spent to the tune of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores a year in order to sustain those factories and bring them back again to health for the purpose of providing continued employment for workers and maintaining the industrial development in our country.

Secondly, are we to consider only the offences or failures of private enterprises and industries and their behaviour towards their workers, management and shareholders? Are we not to consider also the manner in which the managers of our State-owned industries are carrying on their work? As everybody knows, today, it is a managerial revolution that is going on. Managers are all powerful in the State-owned industries as well as in the private industries. These managers have got to be tackled. Efforts have to be taken to see that these people also behave properly in the Government-owned and government-managed industries. Thought has got to be given to all these aspects of the industrial development and industrial health. It is time enough, after 30 years, for the Government, to try and take a comprehensive view of these things.

I am glad that our friends of the different parties in the Opposition have come forward to welcome this Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): We support the right thing.
18 hrs.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is this not proof enough to contradict their oft-repeated complaint that this Government is for the capitalists. This Government is primarily a welfare-oriented Government; it is committed to mixed economy. It wants to maintain and develop also State-owned, State-managed, industries so far as the commanding heights are concerned. It also would like to encourage the private sector so that their contribution also can be taken in for the total economic development of our country.

In this process, the Government has come forward with this Bill. I am glad that the Opposition has welcomed this Bill and, I hope, the Opposition would continue to take interest not only in this Bill but in the development of our industries, in our country, and not consider the capitalists and industrial managers and all these people merely as anti-social elements. They also have a constructive role to play. Let us maintain a sense of welcome towards these people and encourage them to start more and more industries, plough back all their money into these industries instead of using it in a subterranean manner, in an unsocial manner.

I hope, my hon. friend the Minister in-charge, young as he is, scholastic and energetic as he is, would be able to give some constructive thought to the various aspects of industrial development in our country and, being encouraged by the easy manner in which this Bill is being passed here, to go ahead with the efforts to bring forward a comprehensive Bill for the industrial development and regulation in our country.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 25, 1981/Agrahayana 4, 1903 (Saka).